



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

WIDENER



HN ZUJ4 %

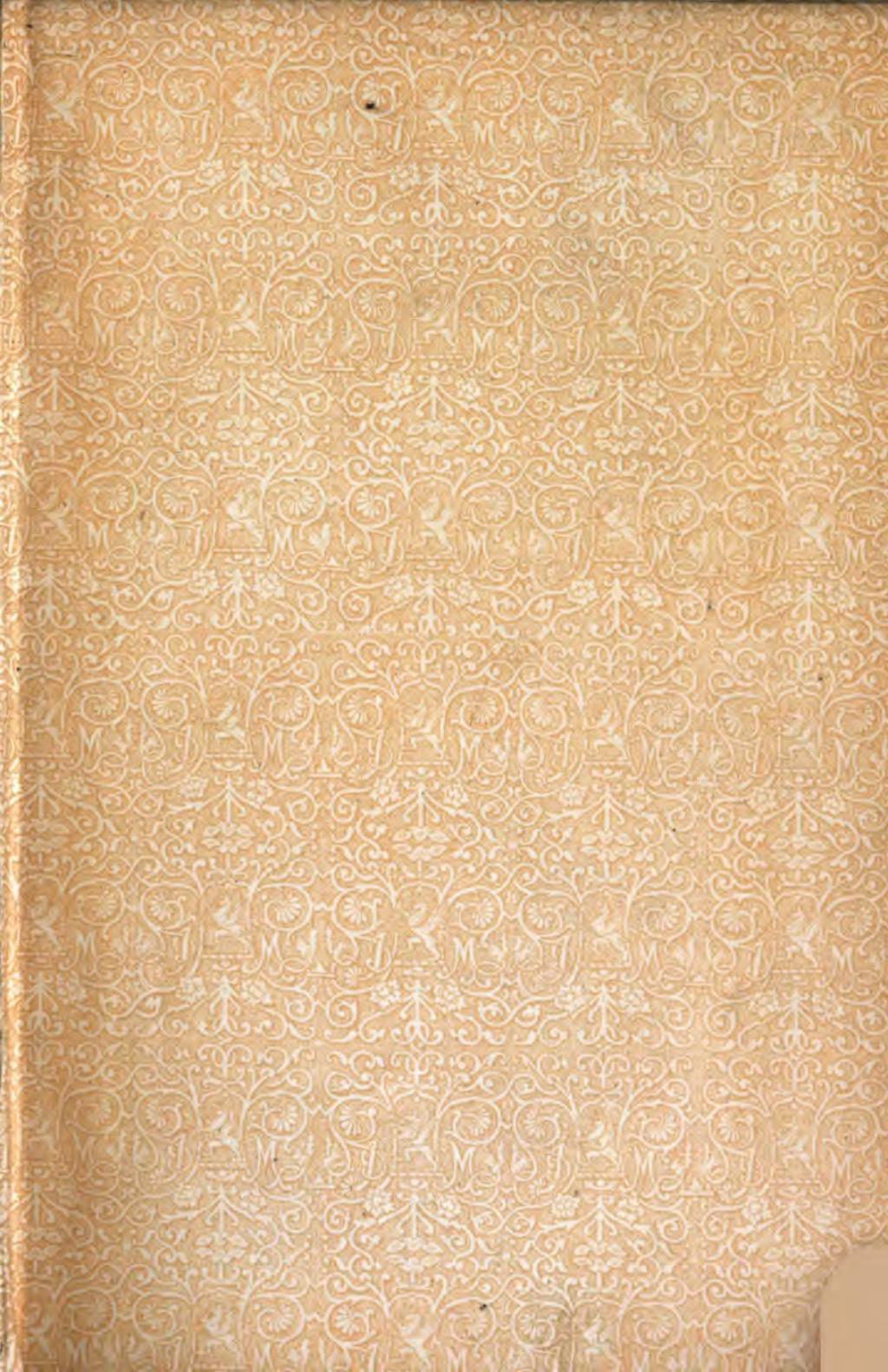
SOME NOTES  
OF THE PAST

Ger 2300.58.75

Harvard College Library



BOUGHT WITH MONEY  
RECEIVED FROM THE  
SALE OF DUPLICATES



44  
EK





SOME  
NOTES OF THE PAST,

1870-1891.



◦

SOME  
NOTES OF THE PAST,  
1870-1891.

BY THE RIGHT HON.  
SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.  
1893.

Get. 2300.58.75



*Duplicate money*

LONDON :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

## P R E F A C E.

---

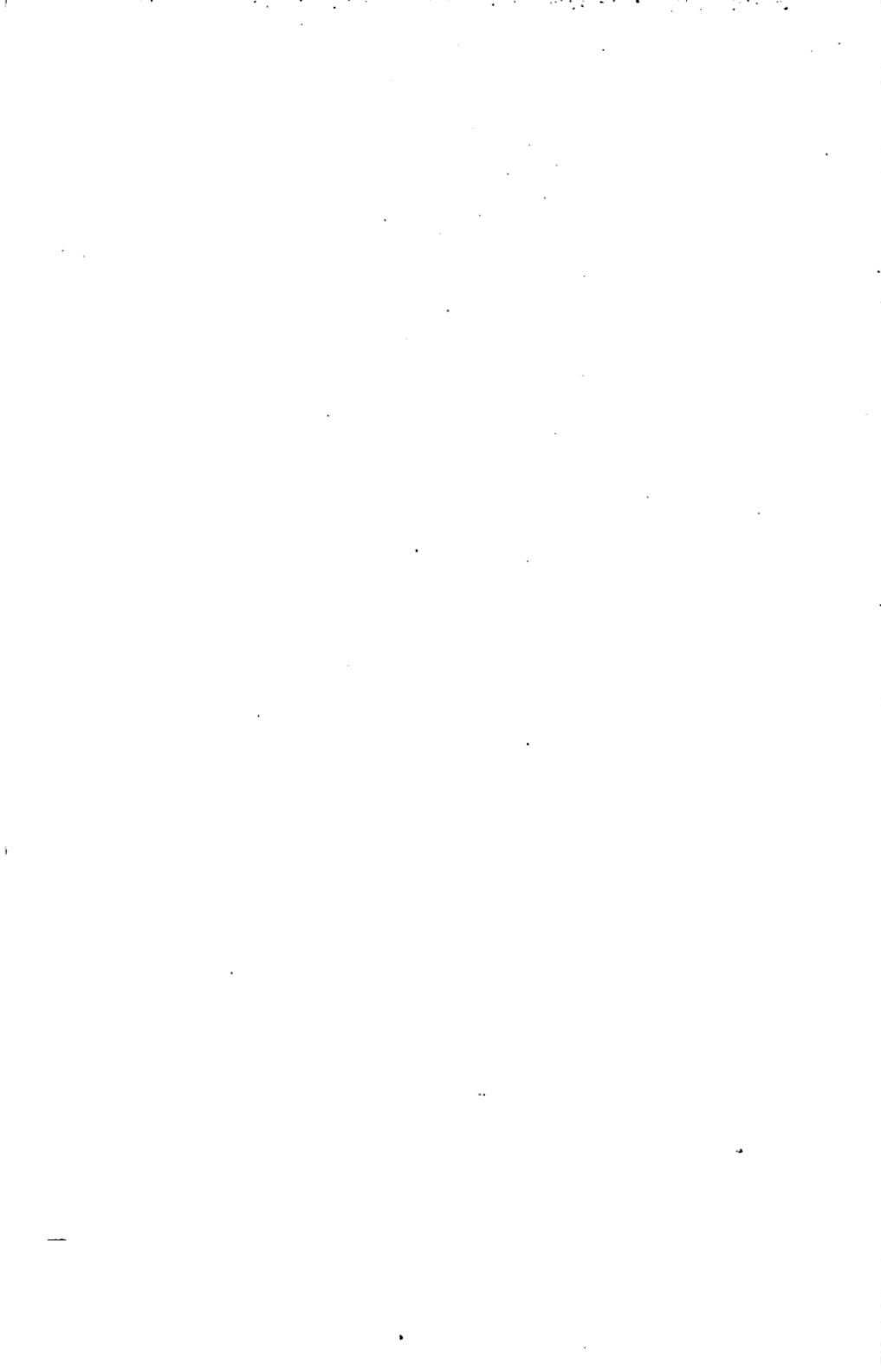
THE greater portion of this volume has already been printed for distribution to some private friends. The subject chiefly treated has of late been revived into prominence by Monsieur Zola's novel, "La Débâcle." It has been suggested that the notes, if published, might be interesting to a larger number of readers, as presenting an impartial narrative of personal experiences and recollections.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

				PAGE	1
THREE VISITS TO THE WAR IN 1870 ..	..	..	..		
PRINCE LOUIS-NAPOLEON ..	..	..	..	..	109
UNWRITTEN HISTORY ..	..	..	..	..	113
MADAME DE FEUCHÈRES ..	..	..	..	..	123
THE PRINCE IMPERIAL ..	..	..	..	..	127
PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE ..	..	..	..	..	132



## SOME NOTES OF THE PAST.

---

### THREE VISITS TO THE WAR IN 1870.\*

Spa, September 6th.

It was impossible to remain at Spa, so near the seat of war, without attempting to see something. On Friday morning last, accompanied by Mr. Richard Baring and Captain Johnson, I left Spa by the 6.10 train. At the station we found the *Indépendance Belge*, containing a telegram from Bouillon, attributing the advantage to the French. At Liège, however, we met a German ambulance volunteer from Cologne, wearing the brassard, who told us he had

\* These letters to a friend were originally published with the writer's name in the *Morning Post*.

left Metz the Sunday previous, that Bazaine was securely surrounded, and that the report of his having effected his escape must be untrue. As usual, all the Walloon population believed and asserted the French victory. It is extraordinary to find how much in favour of France are the inhabitants of the frontier. During the whole war we knew that *bonnes nouvelles* were good news for the French, and *mauvaises nouvelles* the reverse. In the interior of Belgium the feeling is more in favour of Prussia.

At the junction station of Marloie, between thirty and forty miles from the frontier, we were informed at the buffet that the rolling of the cannon had been heard the whole of the previous day till between four and five. We learnt later that the last gun had been fired at 5.15 P.M. Here, however, the story was the same—that M'Mahon had conquered.

At Jemelle, a little lower down, the truth became evident. A train containing French soldiers of all arms was drawn up at the station, and a Belgian captain in charge of them told some Belgian gentlemen in our carriage that M'Mahon was *en pleine déroute*. The French soldiers were refugees chased across the frontier by Prussian cavalry. The latter, on being informed that they had transgressed the territory, at once retired. The French threw down their arms and constituted themselves prisoners. Some Prussian prisoners had also been taken. The French were to be sent to Beverloo, the Prussians to Bruges. At Jemelle two travellers who had left Spa the day before —Mr. Bennett, an Irish gentleman, and Mr. Thompson, a gentleman from New York—got into the train. They were bent on the same expedition as ourselves. At Libramont they left to take the diligence to Bouillon. We continued to the next station

of Longlier, near Neufchâteau, from which place we hoped to get a carriage. In the omnibus we found some volunteers for the Belgian ambulance with the French army going by Florenville to Carignan, and Captain Johnson and myself offered to volunteer, if necessary, for a short period. This was found afterwards to be needless. At Neufchâteau we witnessed an extraordinary discussion at the *table d'hôte* between a French traveller and a Belgian ambulance volunteer of Prussian proclivities. This, however, ended peacefully. Strange to say, at Neufchâteau the prevalent belief was that the French were victorious.

Securing a pretty good carriage and a stout pair of horses, we started for Bouillon at about two o'clock. We saw nothing to interest us at first beyond groups of French peasants, refugees from the neighbourhood of the battle-field, and some detachments of Belgian soldiers. At last arriving at a

village about half-way, we stopped to water our horses. Here two Belgian officers in command of a strong detachment for the first time gave us something like authentic details. The correspondent of a London paper, which we afterwards learnt to be the *Pall Mall Gazette*, had, a short time previously, passed on horseback on his way to the station at Libramont. He had informed them of the surrender of M'Mahon's army and of the Emperor, M'Mahon being severely wounded. This village was full of French peasants, and the officer informed us that the whole of the previous night he and his troops had been collecting and escorting French prisoners. Walking up a hill, leading from the village, we met a poor French woman who had brought away her two children, but had been unable to obtain news of her husband.

At last, about six o'clock, we arrived at Bouillon, which we found crowded by

masses of eager people—French soldiers, wounded and unwounded, French refugees, Belgian troops, newspaper correspondents of all nations, here and there a few Prussians. On our arrival we met Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thompson, who told us that they had been looking for lodgings, but could find none. The hotel was full. At a *café*, at which we enquired, the landlady had given up her own room to a wounded French officer. At another *café* we were offered the billiard table, provided we would only go to bed at eleven when the house closed. Few things impressed me with the difference of peace and war so much as the commotion at Bouillon. It is a little town, beautifully situated on the Semois, and very opulent. With one other commune of Belgium, it possesses so much landed property that not only do its rents pay the whole taxes, but the inhabitants receive at the end of each year a dividend. Yet, notwithstanding its

insignificance, here it was for the moment almost the focus of European interest. To the credit of the inhabitants, it may be said that they did not raise the prices of anything except lodging. Whatever you managed to procure was charged at the ordinary rate. At length we contrived to find a room to accommodate five on beds and mattresses ranged round it. On our way to the hotel we saw an officer of the Russian service attached to the headquarters of the Prussian army, Prince Mestchersky. I had known him previously, but did not at once recognise him. I saw him later at the hotel, when he confirmed the news we had heard. He had driven over with a retired officer of the Prussian army, now in command of the ambulance, and wearing the brassard, though in uniform. It appeared that on the 1st the King had sent, in answer to the Emperor's message, certain conditions which were to

be accepted by the latter by two o'clock on the 2nd. As no firing had been heard at that hour it was inferred that the proposals had been accepted. It is impossible to describe the scene presented at the hotel —numbers of persons eating a scrambling dinner as best they could, all talking at once and giving different versions of what they had seen and heard. Amongst others present were the members of the French Legation at Brussels, as also some Austrians, two English correspondents, and several Belgians and French, one of whom had been employed by the *Moniteur*, and had travelled with a corps of Franc-tireurs. Some French correspondents were accompanied by their wives. All ascribed the French losses, in the first instance, to a total absence of *éclaireurs*; secondly, to incapacity on the part of generals, especially of De Failly; while a few hinted at treachery. Everybody had seen something, everybody

had heard something, and every report was contradictory. De Failly's corps had, however, evidently been surprised in a manner impossible except from want of *éclaireurs*. The officers were playing billiards or strolling about, and the soldiers had been ordered to take their guns to pieces and clean them. While thus occupied they were attacked. The description of the arrival of the French stragglers was most harrowing. They had marched for days, had eaten nothing for forty-eight hours, and were fainting from exhaustion and dejection. At length every one seemed inclined for rest, and we went to our room. At six in the morning we started on our journey with scarcely any breakfast—only a cup of coffee and a slice of bad bread. Everything else had been consumed. We provided ourselves, nevertheless, with two boxes of cigars to distribute to the soldiers. It was with difficulty we persuaded our driver to take us

onward. His reluctance would, under other circumstances, have been amusing. We had to persuade and promise him at the end of every kilometre. In a short time, after passing through a beautiful country, we arrived at the Belgian frontier, the houses on all sides being full of wounded. We were asked a few questions by the *douaniers*, who had no news to give us, and went on. And now the whole scene changed with suddenness. We were nearing the village of La Chapelle, where there had been two fights—one in which the Wurtemberg forces had been worsted, the other which had been fatal to the French against the Prussian Guard and the Saxons under the Crown Prince of Saxony. Soon, on a height, we came across a Prussian encampment on the left of the road. Troops of all arms. Here we made our first acquaintance with the Uhlans. We offered cigars to those nearest us, who accepted them joyfully.

If the British public want to do a kind act, let them send cigars to the soldiers of both armies. They value these more than meat or drink or covering.

As we reached the brow of the hill we saw a staff officer riding up and down near a waggon in the middle of the road. He was not above a cigar. He told us that the troops were moving. "Where to?" we asked. "To Paris, to dictate peace," was the answer. We then enquired if we could be allowed to go further. He said there was nothing to prevent us, except that we should perhaps find physical impediments in the movements of the troops. A few steps further took us to the top of the hill, and here an extraordinary sight greeted us. A valley on our left, the opposite side of which was covered with Prussian troops; while on the hills around us, on our right, the same uniforms were swarming. We saw few tents, except *tentes d'abri*. But

there were waggons, guns and tumbrils, and ambulance waggons moving the wounded in every direction. We now arrived at La Chapelle, which is situated in a gorge of the hills. This was full of Prussian troops. The houses and church contained wounded, and French prisoners stood about. An officer stopped us, accepted some cigars, and then good-humouredly gave us leave to proceed. He also told us that in the battle the *Times* correspondent had been killed ; and now began the sternest realities of war. First, some dead horses in the fields, two evidently killed by one shot ; next, a horse lying across the road, a dead Zouave in a ditch on the left—another further on the right ; great wounds gaping in them—their eyes open, with a glazed stare. Soon more of them. The road was covered with *débris*—cartridge cases torn open and showing the form of a cross. Knapsacks everywhere, tin cans, tin spoons, worsted epaulettes,

parchment books, called “*Livret d’Homme de Troupe*,” pieces of music for the band, letters, broken arms, bayonets, bullets. Of these we picked up some specimens. I have a bullet of the needle gun, the Saxon gun and the chassepôt and a chassepôt bayonet sword. I also took a *livret* belonging to Couard, of the 33<sup>ème</sup> Régiment d’Infanterie de Ligne, and a piece of music—the bass part of two tunes; on one side, “*Quatre Hommes et un Caporal*,” on the other “*Le Mirliton*.” The *livret* was evidently that of a young soldier, as it contained no entries.

I have before me a bundle of letters, sewn together, found by Mr. Bennett—the correspondence of a soldier with the woman he wished to marry and her brother. It is evident his own family were opposed to the match and tried to excite his jealousy; the letters being protestations of love and fidelity, complaints of the insults of his

mother and sisters, and assurances that “cette fois je ne vois plus Leboilier.” Mr. Thompson picked up a German Bible.

Some Saxon soldiers came near us. We gave them cigars, and they offered to accompany us over the field, which was on the right of the road. It was planted with mangel-wurzel, but slippery and wet. It had been raining all day. Here the disorder was more complete, and the sights more sickening. There were few Prussian corpses. It was evident that the French had been destroyed by artillery. The place was a hill, encircled by other hills, on each of which the Prussians had been posted. Here a man lay, the whole crown of his head carried off. We saw the inside of his skull like a basin. Another had been struck on the lower part of his face. His forehead and nose remained; all the rest of his face and the front of his neck blown away to the chest. Other sights still worse. I observed,

however, the truth of what I had often heard—that the faces of those dying of gun-shot wounds are peaceful. Their hands were clenched, as though in pain, but their faces were calm. It is certainly a salutary lesson to see a battle-field before the dead are buried. Here are hundreds of brave men slaughtered—and for what?

Coming down again to the road we drove forward and soon came to the village of Givonne, about a mile from Sedan. Here the scene again changed. French soldiers and officers, unarmed, were walking freely about, tending the wounded, who occupied every house, including the church. We drove on through a “place” filled with trees, and at last, turning round, suddenly arrived in a covered way, and at the gate of a fortified town. The road was full of French soldiers. The drawbridge was up, and we could not drive in. At that moment came a detachment of soldiers of

many regiments. We gave one or two cigars. No sooner had we done so than we were surrounded, almost with violence, hands being stretched on every side into the windows. One man entreated for a cigar. "Donnez-moi un cigare, et je vous donnerai dix sous," he said. It was melancholy to see the downcast looks of the soldiers who had not received one when our box was emptied. Fortunately, one of our party had reserved a few in his pocket for future use. The expressions used by these men were most distressing. They did not complain of the Prussians. "We are quite worth them," they said; "our officers have betrayed us. We were ready to fight. They did not know how to command. We wanted to fire, and they forbade us." One young fellow told us he had only been seventeen days a soldier. Another said he had only done the exercise four times when he was sent to the war. At length an

officer ordered them off, asking them if they were not ashamed to beg, adding to us, rather gruffly, "You should not encourage this kind of thing."

Fearing to leave the carriage, which contained our travelling bags, so near the gate, we drove out about half a mile, instructing the coachman to give the horses something, and to try and find some food for himself. We had already applied at a baker's shop which was battered about with shell. They said they were about to bake, but at the moment we could find nothing. Mr. Baring had bought at Liège, the day before, half a chicken, and a roll, which he kindly gave us, and we had a flask of brandy. Leaving the carriage at Givonne we went back to Sedan, and entered by a hole in the wall near the drawbridge, through which ran the gutter. We had seen the French, both soldiers and peasants, take this road.

We were now in Sedan. It was filled on the boulevard near the gate by crowds of unarmed French soldiers, as well as of the ordinary inhabitants. But there was not a single Prussian. On our entry a well-dressed woman, evidently well to do, asked us if she could get safely to Balan. She had left it to reassure a daughter who lives at Sedan, and now wished to get home. We told her that all was quiet, that we had been civilly treated by the Prussians, and that we heard they were inviting the inhabitants to return. We did not know that Balan was one of the towns burnt by the Germans, and I fear she probably found her home destroyed.

We then asked a woman to direct us to an hotel. She kindly desired a boy standing near to show us the way, and guided by him we plunged into the town. Crossing a bridge, we went down a street, at the doors of which the inhabitants were stand-

ing, while hundreds of French soldiers were walking in the middle. No shops were open but some *cabarets*. At last we came to the main street, which was densely crowded by soldiers making their way to the *corps de garde*. At the corner of one street was fixed a proclamation by the Emperor, dated August 31. It ran something thus:—"Success has not hitherto followed our arms. I have therefore abandoned the command of the troops to my marshals, and shall fight as a simple soldier. Meanwhile I leave the Government to the Empress, who so well replaces me at Paris. Our misfortunes should animate all noble hearts. If there are cowards they will be treated by military law and the contempt of their neighbours."

After arriving at the *corps de garde* we turned to the left to the inn. This we found closed, and the boy then offered to take us to the hotel, where "all the

generals eat their breakfast." We then traversed the small "place" in which the *corps de garde* was situated. It was now crowded with soldiers, and in the midst was a mounted general giving orders. Our guide told us it was General Fénélon. The agitation was immense. The soldiers were evidently beyond the control of their officers, who were patient with them, but most disheartened in appearance. They were being mustered to surrender to the Prussians, who were to arrive at two. We got through the crowd unperceived, but as we turned up a back street to the hotel, the crowd, though still considerable, was not so dense, and the soldiers looked at us in a very lowering manner. Mr. Bennett offered one of them a cigar, which he refused. Before the inn were some desperate-looking Turcos. We got to the door, and asked for some food. There was nothing for us, so we asked our

guide to take us back to the Bouillon gate.

Passing down a street we found some soldiers drunk, and brandishing weapons with which the street was covered. Of a sudden a cavalry detachment came past. "Make way!" shouted an officer. The soldiers looked round and obeyed, making grimaces. A mounted soldier offered us his cartouche-box. "Prenez ça," he said. I declined. He then threw it down saying, "Va, donc!" and cursing it. Another gave our boy guide his horse-pistol. The streets were covered, as I have said, with arms—cavalry swords, bent, battered and broken, and chassepôts. At last we reached a boulevard running along the river, with trees planted. This was still more strewn with weapons of all kinds, and about stood soldiers, drunk and furious, cursing, quarrelling, shouting in every direction, and looking at us dubiously. Some soldiers

took up chassepôts and dashed them against the trees till they were broken; others broke swords. We were not sorry to arrive at the gate. In the space before it were lying dead horses, from which, as from others, we had seen the soldiers cutting out slices for food. On the gates was a proclamation signed "De Wimpffen." I confess to not having stopped to read it.

At length we were out of the gate. Here was a crowd, but much diminished. A horse, recently killed, was lying there. A little further on we found a French soldier threatening another, and finally attacking him, saying, "You will find I am not a coward, as you were yesterday."

We found our carriage where we had left it. The driver had procured hay for the horses, but nothing for himself. The bakery had not yet begun to bake. A Frenchman asked us to take him across the frontier. We were obliged to refuse, our

carriage being full. We now started homewards. The rain had ceased for the moment; and when we arrived near the field where the bodies lay, we found on our right in the valley a division of Prussians defiling up the hills. We stopped our carriage, and, standing on the bank, looked at them through glasses. At that moment a detachment of Hussars rode up, and we told our coachman to draw on one side. The colonel, however, who turned out to be a Count Starpflitz, a stern man of about forty, asked who we were. We answered that we were Englishmen who had left Bouillon that morning for Sedan and were returning. "Are you medical men?" he asked. "No." "Newspaper correspondents?" "No; we are merely travellers. We started from Bouillon and asked leave of every successive officer to proceed." "Where is your permit?" "We have none, but here are our passports." "Is

that your carriage?" Then, looking at our passports, English and American, he said: 'You will go to the general at La Chapelle and obtain a permit from him.' Turning to a corporal and a soldier, he desired them to escort us. To our great solace, we saw the latter place a cartouche in his carbine. The corporal, however, accepted a cigar, having first looked back to see he was not watched.

After a short walk we arrived at La Chapelle, which was full of troops on the move. The rain had again begun. We were at first left with some French prisoners, then marched up and down the village, through horses' legs and up to our ankles in mud, till we arrived at the door of a house, at which stood a fine, soldierly looking general. We explained our position. He was very civil—just glanced at our passports, and told us they were obliged to take precautions against the

people of the country who were hostile. He also asked us if we were not correspondents. Then, taking a card from his case, he wrote a word or two, and gave it me, saying, "Here is my card ; give it to any one you may meet and say I have looked at your papers, et allez-vous-en." I have the card still : "Von Pape, General Major und Commandeur der 1<sup>st</sup> Garde Infanterie Division."\* It appeared he had received promotion, and had therefore altered the words from "2<sup>d</sup> Garde Infanterie Brigade" to those above.

After waiting for some time till the troops had marched off we drove up the hill, and soon heard from some inhabitants that they had seen the Emperor pass. Further on we found an old woman, bent and crippled. She told us she had left Bazeille, one of the villages burnt by the Prussians. She said she had been beaten

\* Now Governor of Berlin, 1892.

and maltreated, and she was dreadfully bruised. All accounts seem to say the Germans (Bavarians, I believe) behaved severely at this village. One woman had killed three wounded Prussian soldiers with a revolver and was hanged in consequence. Generally speaking, however, I heard good accounts of the Germans. The French prisoners say they are kindly treated. At La Chapelle we gave two Prussian soldiers cigars. They pointed to a wounded French soldier saying, "*Er muss auch rauchen.*" He told us on our enquiring in French that he was well treated.

Approaching the Belgian frontier we met some peasants returning home. They asked our opinion, and we advised them to continue. They had also seen the Emperor. A little further on we came on a detachment of Prussian Hussars. They are, I believe, the first regiment of that arm, and

are called by the French, “*les Hussards de la Mort.*” They are dressed in black, with a Death’s Head and cross-bones on their busbies. The dress is, however, not so appalling as the description. The skull is a great sprawling object straggling over the busby, and the black uniforms look shabby. The officers were grouped together. They all spoke French, and fortunately we still had a few cigars. They told us that they had escorted the Emperor to the frontier. There was something ominous in the choice of this corps for an escort. On the frontier a Belgian escort had relieved them.

We now arrived at the Douane. The officers shyly asked us the usual question, “*Rien à déclarer?*” Before long we joined the hindermost horses of the Emperor’s train. The length of the *cortége* was great. We judged of it as it turned round over a bridge at right angles with the main

road. First his own carriage, a travelling Berlin, then an open carriage ; after these followed two or three carriages, somewhat like prison vans, containing members of his staff. I fancy they are what the French call *char-a-bancs*. After these, fourgons, all marked "Maison militaire de l'Empereur." Next, a number of horses, with Imperial servants in their liveries. Magnificent horses, I should say over 16 hands high, mounted by postilions, with glazed hats and gay coats and scarlet waistcoats. These are relays for his carriages ; hacks, saddle-horses, chargers — horses beyond price follow. A Belgian paper says there were 110. We come to Bouillon, and, leaving our carriage, we walk along the Emperor's train till we arrive at the hotel we had dined at the night before. There the Emperor had got down with his staff. The crowd is enormous, well dressed and enthusiastic. Belgian troops keep off the

people. Superior French officers walk about, amongst them Prince Achille Murat, in the dandy dress of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The Emperor comes to the window; I do not see him, but my friends do. I hear the crowd shout "Vive l'Em-pereur!" The French prisoners are silent. The weather has cleared up, and the scene is most animated in this pretty town. At length we manage to get into the hotel. Beds? Impossible! The Emperor and his suite occupy them all, and the landlord has been obliged to turn out the guests already in the house. Dinner? Impossible! The Emperor is about to sit down with twenty, afterwards there is another dinner for fifteen. At any rate, some bread and butter and some wine. While I am eating this in a back room, some of my companions see the Emperor, going down to dinner with his suite. The crowd know his *menu* —an omelette and bœuf piqué.

Our driver now comes to say he can find no billet for his horses, and that he must start homewards at once. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thompson are looking for rooms. We have to decide at once, and drive off to Neufchâteau without them.

On consultation with our driver we first go to Bertry, a village about six miles from Libramont and nine miles from Neufchâteau. He thinks we may find a difficulty about rooms at the latter place, on account of the Belgian troops, so we stop at Bertry, which looks at first unpromising, but where we find a good supper and clean beds. Everything in the Ardennes is wonderfully cheap. Our supper was excellent; our beds, as I say, clean; our breakfast good; and the charge for three travellers was 4 fr. each, in all 12 fr. Here we meet Belgians who have scoured the frontier. One of them has been at Paliseul, a village full of French prisoners. The

woods are full of horses belonging to French cavalry. They are sold at 10 fr. and 20 fr. each. He has seen a Frenchman detected in betraying his country to the Prussians for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. a day. The French tied him to a cart-wheel, and towed him for two days twisting round and round. He is not yet dead, but dying.

News had reached this place of the Emperor's journey, and our carriage was taken at first for his. The Belgian general in command therefore sent for me to ask me the latest news. We went to bed, and thus closed the most remarkable day of my life.

The next morning we engaged a carriage to take us to Libramont, about six miles distant. After driving a short distance we perceived on a height behind us the *piqueurs* of the Emperor, shortly followed by his carriage and train. At Recogne, a village three and a half kilometres from

Libramont, we passed a detachment of Belgian artillery ready to receive him, and soon after we reached our destination. A train was about to start a little after eleven, but we missed it purposely.

Shortly after, some carriages and horses arrived; with them a young Spaniard and an Englishman. The Emperor stopped at a house in the village for breakfast, and some of his servants came to the *café* where I was breakfasting. They were more communicative than any I had met; in fact, we had all abstained from asking any questions of the French officers. Many of these were at Libramont, utterly broken down and wretched. I saw one talking to a lady, who was trying to console him. "Yes," I heard him say, as the tears streamed from his eyes, "but think of the humiliation for France."

From one of the Emperor's staff I learned that the Prussian artillery was overpower-

ing, and appears fully to demonstrate the superiority of breech-loading over muzzle-loading cannon. At Sedan there was no cannon of a date later than 1815. He added, "If the war continues, it must be one of partisans and hand to hand. We have no chance against the Prussian artillery." At about two the Emperor came in his carriage, drawn by four horses, to the door of the station. A general officer was with him, who, we were told, was General Castelnau. He seemed well. His features showed little emotion. He leant heavily on the servant who helped him out, but walked well. He wore a red kepi embroidered in gold, and decorations on his uniform. A despatch was given him, and, after speaking to some of the French legation and the Belgian authorities, he sat down and wrote. He then walked on the platform of the station, and on returning to the waiting-room smoked a cigarette

and read the *Indépendance Belge*. A special train came for him, and he went off with his suite with General Chazal, the Belgian commander-in-chief, General von Bezen, a Prussian officer, and Prince von Lynar, also a Prussian.

It was not yet time to be off, so after an early dinner we stood waiting at the station. This was full of French officers, and also some Prussians. Of a sudden a carriage drove up, containing the Duke of Manchester, in the undress uniform of the Huntingdonshire Yeomanry, and a gentleman who had been with him through the campaign, Mr. Hartopp. They had been in Sedan on horseback, shortly after ourselves, and had almost met with rough usage, the duke having been taken for a German.

After these followed a gentleman on horseback, with a servant. It was Mr. Russell of the *Times*. He announced to

us the death of Colonel Christopher Pemberton, the *Times* correspondent, whose death had been mentioned to us by the Prussian officer at La Chapelle. On his way out, about six weeks ago, I had travelled with him from Brussels to Pepinster. He was full of animation at the prospect of the war and his new employment. The train was late, and missed the Liège train at Marloie. We slept at an excellent hotel at a pretty town called Marche, where we regaled and lodged sumptuously, the charge for four persons for dinner, bed, breakfast, a bottle of so-called Léoville, and the "service," being only 24 fr. 70 c. The next morning, at Liège, we learnt that the Empress was expected between ten and eleven.

## ON THE WAR FRONTIER.

Spa, September 20th.

WE left Esch on Monday morning. It is a small frontier town in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to which a railway has lately been opened. I was travelling with Mr. Henry James, M.P.\* We took with us some thousands of cigars and other articles subscribed at Spa for the wounded, and we were furnished with a recommendation from the North-German Minister at Brussels to the Prussian authorities in the line of the war. At Esch, by the assistance of the Luxemburg Ambulance Society, we obtained, as a conveyance, a common country

\* Now Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., late Attorney-General.

cart with two horses. Planks were nailed for seats across the sides ; clean straw was placed inside. It contained our boxes, and in case of need would have served for a lodging. Our first stage was Briey, distant about twelve or fifteen miles. Before long we crossed the frontier, and at once perceived the evidences of the Prussian army. Isolated soldiers, occasionally a house with the sign of an ambulance. Now we came to the relics of a Prussian bivouac—on either side of the road grass fields bestrewn with branches on which the soldiers had lain, or of which they had made huts, and short stakes planted in the ground to fasten the cavalry horses. Wherever we came on bivouacs—and this was often—we found great use made of green branches. Sometimes we came across huts made of straw. In the long avenue of poplars which border French roads we frequently found sentry boxes picturesquely made with branches

placed conically against the trees. The most striking marks of devastation on the roads were the number of poplars cut down.

Briey is a small straggling town on the side of a hill. The houses mostly bore the sign of the Geneva cross, indicating the presence of wounded. On the walls were posted proclamations, one declaring that persons with arms, and found guilty of any hostile act, would be shot; another calling on all persons having arms to deposit them at the Hôtel de Ville; a third inviting any householders having in their houses French wounded who had not been tended by Prussian medical men to notify the fact within twenty-four hours. At the inn we met Mr. Sewell, the head of the English Ambulance. We were much pleased with the energy of his colleague, Mr. Syman, at Esch. Mr. Sewell was about to start with supplies for the different villages. He declared himself well provided. We then

went round all the hospitals. Many of the wounded had been taken away. Those left had been wounded at the fight of Ste. Marie. The houses were large and airy, the best of them having been taken for hospitals—the Hôtel de Ville, the convent and some private residences. All wounded were kindly tended and with equal care. Some of the sights were terrible. Men beyond hope and in pain lying silently, and men with slighter gradation of wounds; here a litter, there a stretcher or a coffin. The French and Prussians were in separate rooms. One hospital devoted to patients with typhus we were not allowed to visit. The superintendent of a house which had been a school told us most distressing anecdotes of the Germans. Most of them had been educated men in respectable positions in life. One, a Saxon, told him he had left a wife and ten children.

At a window we saw a French officer,

an elderly man and apparently of some rank. He told us he wanted for nothing, that he had been well tended, and that the wound in his leg was fast healing. We asked him how he had been treated. He answered "Perfectly," and that all his wants were fully supplied. While our horses were getting ready we had a long conversation with some of the inhabitants. They asked us the news, scarcely being able to credit the surrender of the Emperor. They were strongly against him, saying, however, that he had been disgracefully deceived by those whose fortunes he had made, and who turned against him in adversity. All they wanted was peace. They had heard vaguely of the Republic being declared at Paris, and said, "Now we have a Republic there is no chance of peace. It is very well the Republicans at Paris talking of war. They have had no experience of it as we have. When they

have had everything taken from them, their homes invaded, and their crops destroyed, they will know what war is, and will be ready enough for peace." We asked them how the Prussians had treated them. They replied, one and all, that they could not complain. They said, "The soldiers must eat, and they eat up everything. But they pay for it or give paper, which will some day be paid, we suppose. Apart from this, however, we cannot speak ill of them. Of course in a time of war everything is not rosewater, but the conduct of the Prussians has not been exaggerated, and they have committed no outrage on peaceable citizens."

Leaving Briey we started for Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes, a distance of about eight miles, the scene of a terrible battle, and now almost exclusively occupied by hospitals. On our way we passed by several posts of Prussians and some bivouacs. Here and

there crosses in fields and gardens showed where the dead had been buried. As we were driving down a hill, about two miles from the village, we met a waggon containing two or three military men in uniform, but with the Johanniter cross and the brassard. With them was a civilian. To my surprise I recognised a German gentleman I had known in London, who had left for the army the moment war was declared. He had been rejected as a volunteer on account of his not having previously served, and then joined the Johanniters, where his assistance has been most beneficial and highly appreciated. He jumped down at once, and insisted on returning with us to Ste. Marie, where he offered to show us what was best worth seeing, and to lodge us for the night. We soon came to Ste. Marie. It is on the high road to Metz, and situated on a large plateau, round which has been the scene of

a fearful battle on the 18th of August. Here the left wing of the Prussian army, which extended along down to Gravelotte and Pont-à-Mousson, had fought the right of the French, entrenched about three-quarters of a mile further up, at a village called St. Privat-la-Montagne. The Prussians had a hard time of it on the plain, being uncovered and exposed to the telling fire of the chassepôt from the French infantry protected by the walls of St. Privat. In return they could fire no small arms with effect, and until their artillery was brought up the losses inflicted were most severe. At length, the heavy field guns having completely destroyed the walls, the Saxon cavalry charged the heights of St. Privat with a deadly result, and the French were forced within the walls of Metz.

On the 14th took place the battle called by the Prussians that of Courcelles, in

which were engaged the 1st and the 8th *corps d'armée*. On this day the Prussians acknowledged a loss in killed and wounded of 6000.

On the 16th the battle took place called by the Prussians that of Mars-la-Tour. In this they lost 15,600 men and 600 officers. The *corps d'armée* engaged were the 2nd Army, of which the 3rd Army Corps bore the brunt, assisted by the 7th and the 10th. On the 18th the battle was fought called by the Prussians that of Rezonville. In this the 2nd Army Corps and the Saxons lost 22,000. These figures are the lowest estimate we received.

We had only time to deposit our heavy baggage at the head-quarters of the Ambulance Corps at Ste. Marie when our friend, Mr. Schott, took us forward. We advanced up the high road, bordered with poplars, all the country round showing traces of battle. Sheds were being built for barracks

of planks sawn from trees recently cut down. Bivouacs with the branch huts were here and there visible. More than once we came on a heap of knapsacks in squares of from forty to fifty feet that had fallen from shoulders that will never again carry them. All about were crosses, showing where the dead had been buried by hundreds, and the atmosphere was heavy with the smell of dead flesh that pierced through the meagre earthen coverlet.

After a short time we reached St. Privat. Here we found a town in ruins. Every house was without a roof, most of the walls were battered down, and the muddy ground was cumbered with old shoes, shreds of knapsacks, scabbards, broken muskets, and rags of clothing. The windows had been taken, where not shattered, to assist in building the barrack sheds, and the houses stood roofless and windowless in their grim

desolation. We went to the church. In the churchyard were the tombstones, shattered and upset. Those that remained whole had been carefully ranged by the Prussians against the only wall that was standing. From one which had been untouched still hung by a piece of string the bead wreath attached to it by mourners. The church was completely unroofed, except a narrow strip of the chancel, in which stood intact the gilded altar. The ground was covered with *débris*.

At this place the Knight of St. John, who was the head of the Ambulance Corps, asked permission of a general to take us to Bellevue, a height overlooking Metz. This was at first refused, for fear of attracting shells from the beleaguered, but we were allowed to go on at our own risk as far as we could on the high road. So on we went, a Lutheran chaplain having joined our party. We now arrived at a hamlet

called Marengo. Another hamlet in the neighbourhood is called Leipzig, and another Jerusalem. Here, at Marengo, we again communicated with a Prussian guard, who allowed us to go on. The country was covered with brushwood and forest. We endeavoured to penetrate the brushwood on the left, which gave the best view; but two sentries started from the covert and told us they had orders to stop all access. We therefore advanced a little way up the hill until, in silence and in the twilight, we saw the town of Metz lying in the valley before us. The town was distant about eight kilometres—five English miles—but the strongest of the forts, that of St. Quentin, was within two kilometres. We were within range. But all was quiet. The high fort overlooked us. Between that and the town, on a slope, was the French encampment. The cathedral stood forth prominently, and in the winding of

the river stood an island, also covered by masses of French troops. Between us and the town lay the Prussian army, concealed by the wood, their presence, as was evidenced by the aim of the French artillery, unknown to the besieged. We stood watching for some time, till one or two guns sounding from distant batteries warned us that the fire might become general, so we turned home to Ste. Marie.

On our return we were shown a sight we had not noticed before. After the battle of St. Privat 4000 wounded had been laid side by side in the street; and along it was a dark margin, about ten feet in width, clearly marked and formed by the saturation of the blood in the macadamised roadway. At the house of the ambulance officers we found several Prussian officers employed on this duty. Among others two general officers, Knights of St. John, who had come to see two men severely wounded.

I shall never forget the conversation of that evening. There was no boasting, no exultation. The French were spoken of with admiration. Their own losses were mentioned with grief, and with a desire for peace—a peace that should be certain and durable, but without any strong desire for territorial gains. What struck me most was the enthusiastic confidence in their King. His name recurred at frequent intervals with expressions of the warmest personal affection. The dinner was simple—mutton, in a kind of Irish stew, and potatoes. We were glad to be able to add some provisions we had brought with us from Spa. The only luxury they had was a drink, half negus, half punch, which was necessary to sustain them in their labours. They told us anecdotes of the campaign, but especially of their own service. One battalion of the 24th Regiment had lost all its officers, and were led into the town of

St. Privat by a sergeant. Of the Guard, 70 officers had been buried at Ste. Marie, and 200 were wounded. Scarcely a noble family of Germany had escaped unscathed. At first all had been in confusion with the wounded till a Madame Simon had come to put everything in order. Many ladies also came in search of those they had lost—the mother and widow of M. von Behrenfels, and Princess Salm, the widow of the officer who had followed the Emperor Maximilian in his adventures.

Before going to bed we walked in the street. From the window of almost every house we heard the most fearful groans and shrieks. The wounds inflicted by fragments of French shells are awful. We were shown to our rooms ; mattresses were spread on the floor. It was plastered with rough beams in the ceiling. In some parts of the wall the plaster was broken off ; in others it was spattered with blood. We had some

sheets not yet required for the ambulance. My pillow was made of a bundle of worsted stockings, sent by some charitable person for the wounded.

The next morning, having left a good supply of cigars, we started for Ars-sur-Moselle. This road led us through nearly the whole field of battle through Verneville to Gravelotte. Before leaving we had picked up some bullets in the field near Ste. Marie. All the arms had been collected, but behind almost every tree were two or three bullets, both French and Prussian. The road to Ars-sur-Moselle was covered by troops. At every village were barracks, on nearly every knoll a bivouac. We saw one large country house completely destroyed. A long wall that enclosed another was perforated with rough loopholes beaten through the stone. Everywhere were houses damaged by shell and bullets. Now we saw a train of ambulance and provision

waggons, now a body of troops marching on Metz. Everywhere we met with civility, and nowhere, either from Prussian soldiers or French peasants, did we find any impediment or discourtesy. At one place we found a railway being made to skirt the town of Metz. Near the town of Ars are some large ironworks ; at the end of these along a narrow valley comes the town, which was encumbered with waggons of all kinds impeding our way. At last by good fortune we neared the station ; a train was about to start of enormous length, nearly a quarter of a mile. Showing our recommendation to the commandant, we received an order of admission. The train was one exclusively for sick and wounded. It consisted of enormous vans of about thirty feet long, marked to carry thirty men or six horses. Beds and straw were laid along the floors, and these were covered with both French and Prussians, wounded,

or prostrate with typhus, etc., and about to be taken to Nancy. The train moved but slowly. On the Moselle we saw a pontoon bridge, and everywhere traces of the struggle. At all stations we stayed a long time on account of the sick, so that our progress was much delayed. The delight of the poor men on obtaining cigars from us was excessive. However ill or prostrate, they asked or beckoned for them, and I must once more beg you to urge on those who are purveying for the wounded to send a good supply of them. At every place the demand was for cigars. The supply is never sufficient. In Belgium they can be had for a very small sum, and those we took were much commended. In our compartment was a young ambulance officer from Aix-la-Chapelle, so ill that we did not think he would last the journey. On arriving at Nancy we found a great crowd at the station. Numbers of peasants

and others came to offer refreshments to the prisoners, while surgeons superintended the arrival of the sick. The waiting-rooms had been turned into hospitals, with trestle beds for those who could not bear further motion, and wooden sheds outside the station were in course of erection for the same purpose. The station reeked of chloride of lime, which was very necessary. We were a long time getting into the town. Carriages or omnibuses there were none, of course, and porters were not admitted into the station. At last we found one with a truck, but now came a difficulty in obtaining a room. We wandered in vain from one hotel to another, every one being filled under Prussian requisition, till we hit upon a small one, not far from the station, where we obtained clean, though scanty, accommodation. The house was full of officers and their servants, all very quiet, but not communicative. Few could

speak anything but German, and we found in the towns less cordiality than from the Prussian authorities in the country districts. About the town were posted proclamations of different kinds relative to the administration of the Government and province. One regulated the manner in which taxes were to be collected, offering a premium to mayors and others for ready payment in their districts. Another announced the head-quarters of the King, while a third related the catastrophe at Laon, and the contusion received by Herzog Wilhelm.

The town was perfectly quiet, except for the constant movement of soldiers. The streets are very fine, and the place into which the palace of Stanislas opens out is very striking. Behind the palace is a handsome wooded enclosure. Near it is the Chapelle Ronde, a fine edifice, containing the tombs of the dukes of Lorraine. But the people were the most interesting

study. They moved about in mournfulness, afraid to converse, as gatherings of more than three were prohibited. Occasionally a French *sergent-de-ville* or two might be seen mildly advising those collected to disperse. But the feeling seemed to be less that of past annoyance than of misgiving for the future. There was little news even for the Prussians. Rumours there were that the French had left Paris; others that Jules Favre had gone to the Prussian head-quarters; but newspapers had arrived neither from Paris nor Germany, and New York was probably better informed than this city of Lorraine, full of French associations, but crowded with German troops.

At a *café* a curious trait struck me. I had asked for a glass of liqueur. The waiter brought me some brandy. I observed this to his companion, who called him back, saying, "This gentleman asked for

liqueur, not brandy." He made no apology. I then said to him in a low tone of voice, "I am not a Prussian, so you might give me some liqueur." His face at once changed, and apologising, he said, "Let me go and fetch it for you."

An interesting scene also took place at the hotel the next morning. Our landlady stood discussing with some German officers the chances of the war. One of them observed in bad French, but good-naturedly, "The French are brave, but they have no more army." "No more army! have not we?" she answered; "I shall like to hear what you will have to say about it in eight days. And, after all, what have you done? M'Mahon's army was betrayed, but you have failed to take Metz, or Strasburg, or Bitche, or Thionville, or Toul, or Phalsburg. So I do not think you have much to boast of." I never saw anything so genial and good-tempered as the way in

which her sallies were received—a mixture of admiration and amusement.

The only instance I met with of ill-temper on the part of the Prussians was the day after. A bridge passes over the railway. The parapets of this are raised by a wooden hoarding, evidently to prevent communication with detachments of French prisoners sent through to Germany. The approaches to the bridge have, however, only a railing, and sentries are stationed to keep the crowd from the pavement near it. A train full of prisoners arrived, and the crowd, naturally anxious to see their fellow-countrymen, pressed forward, not so far as the rails, but over the kerb stone. I saw a Prussian sentry strike a little boy very roughly with the side of his bayonet, and push off two respectable-looking peasant women very brutally. The suppressed rage of the Frenchmen near was painful to witness. Had any officer been present the sentry

would have been probably punished. I tell the story, however, as it occurred.

As the train came in with a freight so unaccustomed as a cargo of French soldiers conveyed through their own country to imprisonment elsewhere, crowds flocked to the stations with provisions of every kind — soap, wine, linen and fruit in abundance. They were not prevented giving these, but there was evidently a great fear of the communication on the part of the Prussians. This was the reason, no doubt, of the crowd being kept from the bridge. The anxiety of some of them to see the soldiers was painful. One woman came up to us and implored us to say if we had seen the figures 78 on any of the soldiers' caps. Near me on the bridge stood a Frenchman murmuring to himself, "Poor devils! I hope they will have the luck the others had." I asked him what he meant, and he evaded the question. I said, "I am not a

Prussian spy," and showed him my passport. He then told me that some days previously, as a train of prisoners left Nancy, a body of Franc-tireurs had fired on the driver, stopped the train, and released the prisoners. I do not know if this be true, but there can be no doubt that Franc-tireurs have been harassing the Prussians very much in the outskirts. A lady, the wife of a Prussian officer, at Nancy, whom I saw later, told me of this, and said it was not safe for a Prussian soldier to be seen alone outside the town. The Franc-tireurs had been hovering about everywhere, and Prussian detachments had been sent out to disperse them.

The belief of the French in the system of Prussian espionage is marvellous. My informant was full of anecdotes. One he told me of a Frenchwoman, the mistress of an officer at Toul, who, having obtained a pass to visit that place, brought back

reports of the interior of the fortress to some Prussian officers. One day, however, she was overheard talking with her sister who had accompanied her, and she was punished.

All day long trains were passing. One way they were filled with French prisoners and wounded Germans, coming from Sedan and Metz on their way to Germany. The other way they carried crowds of fresh German soldiers, principally of the Landwehr, towards the seat of war. The trains from Germany were all bedecked with green branches. The trucks and carriages were marked in chalk “Nach Paris,” and the passengers were received with shouts of applause, which they repeated from the trains. On one train going to Germany we saw a large open truck completely filled with the helmets of the dead. The trains travelled very slowly, especially at night, from the fear of night attacks by Franc-

tireurs, or lest the lines should have been torn up by the peasantry.

Having obtained a pass by means of our permit, we left Nancy in a second-class carriage for Bischwiller, a town about sixteen miles from Strasburg. Here we found an excellent little hotel. In the course of an evening walk we were somewhat startled by the "Halte-da" of a Prussian sentry, and the clang of his weapon as he emerged from a thicket where he had been concealed. From this place we prepared to get as near as possible to Strasburg the next day. There was the report of an armistice, confirmed by the circumstance that no firing had been heard throughout the day.

In the morning we found with some difficulty a small wicker cart, drawn by an active little horse, harnessed to the near side of the pole. A leather seat was slung across it, and the driver nailed a board in front as a box. He was a pedlar from

Baden. The board having broken from a jolt, we stopped at a small inn to buy or borrow another. Here we found a Parisian girl and her mother, who had left Paris on a visit to Bischwiller two months before, and now were detained from their home indefinitely. They were anxious for news, but we were as ignorant as themselves. After a long drive through a pretty country and several large villages, or rather small towns, we arrived at Vendenheim, in ordinary times the first station from Strasburg, and now a very important Prussian position. This was the first occasion on which our pass had been looked at except at a station. Here we found the ground covered with field guns and stores. Sheds were being built round them as barracks for the men, many of whom were still bivouacking under branches or straw huts. Gabions and fascines were being manufactured. Now the steeple of Strasburg

Cathedral, which we had before seen, becomes still plainer.

Going on towards Strasburg, we found the peasants at their work in the fields, apparently unheeding what was going on so near them. Their chief occupation was hop-picking. The guns were booming, occasionally relieved by the sharp crack of rifles. At length a mounted patrol advised us not to go beyond a certain patch of hops standing alone near the road. As we saw peasants working there, however, we advanced further till we arrived at the fourth kilometre stone out of Strasburg. Here, on the right, we found a large detachment of troops moving under a trench. They advised us not to go further on the road, but said we might take a road at right angles on the left, which led to a village called Bischheim. As we advanced along this road, which inclined towards Strasburg, the firing became more

rapid, and we saw the masses of white smoke blowing over the hill which lay between us and the basin in which the town is hidden. After walking about a mile we reached Bischheim. Here we found troops in constant movement, and some waggons we had previously met laden with gabions going to the trenches.

The street now again turns at right angles, leading directly towards Strasburg. We see houses which have been shelled, their roofs looking something like bricks in a kiln. The shells fall in through the roof, then burst, blowing the tiles off the house from the inside. We ask of a sentry how far we may go. He points out to a mark in the road about 100 yards before us, and beyond a very damaged house, saying that it is forbidden to go further. Some Frenchmen standing near a wine shop tell us that shells fall frequently in the street, but that the village being French the garrison

spares it as much as possible. I ask him whether he knows how the garrison is supplied. Looking suspiciously, he answers, "I do not know much about it, but I am certain it is well supplied for at least five or six months." A road to the left slopes towards the town behind the shattered house. It is marked: "Road to the first parallel." Down this go the waggons with the gabions. We follow them some yards, the sound of the guns getting nearer and nearer. The streets are more lonely; there are no loungers. The houses are empty. We turn to the right up a small street, the houses of which are all more or less injured. At last we come to a house facing the town. There is a low wall surmounted by a paling. Mr. James jumps on the wall, and shouts to me to come, as he can see everything. We get up, and before us lies the whole town—the cathedral with its walls damaged, the Prussian batteries pouring forth their shot,

and the smoke from the town answering. Of a sudden we hear near us the piff of a shell. We jump down, then get up again to take one more look. We find that in a dip of the garden not forty feet below us there is a Prussian battery. We have been doubtless seen from the town with our glasses behind the palings, and the shot was, to use a French phrase, *à notre adresse*. We make the best of our way off—not too soon: we had scarcely got down a few yards when other shells fly across the street over the opposite houses, and fall in the main street, at the very point which had been marked out as dangerous. On turning round we find a printed indication we had not before seen—"Road to the 8th Battery." We had been within a mile of the cathedral.

Driving a little way up the road, we stopped to luncheon, and were joined by some Prussian soldiers, who were glad to receive some cigars and a bottle of kirsch-

wasser our driver fortunately had brought with him. We then drove home the same way. It was curious to notice the gradations of sound of the cannon. As we left the place the reports became fainter and fainter ; but there are two guns of some large size, whose roar we heard plainly for many miles off. At Brumath, where we stopped to bait our brave little horse, it was dark. We went into a Roman Catholic church, entirely filled by women. Two women were reading a sort of Litany in German, and other women responded. As we left Brumath we perceived for the first time in the clouds the reflection of the shells fired from Strasburg. This continued for a long time, like flashes of summer lightning. Once, when we neared Bischwiller, we thought we heard the report of firearms.

Early next day we left our hotel to catch a train for Hagenau, whence we hoped to see the field of Woerth. Trains were very

irregular, the only fixed one being the mail train, at seven in the evening. Special ones were, however, constantly coming. Ill-luck, however, pursued us this day. No train arrived till 5 P.M., and all this time we were wasting our time at the station. Here we met a French soldier who had fallen ill after Sedan, and had been tended at Bischwiller. He had been a soldier from childhood, an *enfant de troupe*. For three days previous to the fighting off Sedan he had received only two biscuits, and the troops had been nearly starved before the battle. He was very indignant against the Emperor, and against the generals, as was a young man whose family resided in a village close to Strasburg, but who was going to join his mother at Weissenburg. His father remained at his own house at Schiltigheim, or as it is commonly called, Schellig. The house had as yet escaped, but his father lived in the

cellar. We found him—as, indeed, were all the inhabitants of the conquered territory—most loyal to his country, but allowing that the conquerors had behaved with all the indulgence possible in war time. He confirmed the news of the supplies at Strasburg, saying that before the war every brewer had sent 1000 sacks of malt into the town. We also met an English gentleman who keeps an educational institution on the Rhine, together with some of his pupils, who, knapsacks on their backs, were exploring the fields of battle. He gave me some interesting details of the military organisation of Prussia. By his account Prussia must now have under arms, in and out of France, 1,500,000 men.

At five o'clock the train arrived, and we took our places to Weissenburg, for the first time paying our fare. We advanced with great slowness, staying a long time at every station. At about half-past nine we

found ourselves at Soultz-sous-Forêts, about fifteen miles from our starting-place. Here we stayed some time. At last we moved on, but had not advanced a mile when we were stopped by signal, and forced to return. This was to allow the passage of the mail train which had left some two hours after us. On our arrival at Weissenburg we found it hopeless to get further that night. The town was fully occupied, and we could find only a species of barn at a third-rate inn, in which mattresses were hurriedly thrown down for us. This was our worst night's lodging. The next morning we went by the regular train to Neunkirchen. Here we breakfasted. The town was full of rinderpest, and having passed a circle in which the disease raged, we were not allowed to return into the town until we had undergone a fumigation in a sentry box. Later in the day we arrived at Saarbrück. The station still bore the signs

of bombardment, though these were being fast repaired. Near the heights we saw the grave of 311 killed, of whom forty-one were French, among them those of General von François, and near it that of Lieutenant von François—I believe his son. A German peasant who had spent four years in Missouri was attending to the graves. We brought away some broken pieces of shell from the field, the spot where the Prince Imperial had watched the battle with his father. At Saarbrück we met Mr. Charles Winn, a son of Lord Headley, who had followed the whole campaign with General von Goeben's division, the 8th Army Corps. The account he gave us was most interesting, and it is to be hoped he will make it public.

Although we had taken our tickets to Luxemburg we were informed at Couz that the train would not go as far; so we had no alternative but to sleep at Trèves. I

think it right to add my belief, in which Mr. James also concurs, that there have been but very rare cases of undue harshness or oppression on the part of the German troops. They readily acknowledged the courage and devotion of the French, attributing their defeat entirely to bad generalship. We traversed a considerable part of the conquered territory. We never once saw a drunken man, nor heard but once an angry word, nor witnessed arrogance or exultation. The desire of the German army is for a secure and permanent peace. If that be obtained, I am convinced they will not be the first to break it.

**A VISIT TO THE FALLEN CITIES.**

Hôtel de France, Nancy,  
October 13th.

WE left Spa for Mayence, arriving there the same night. Our passports were not even asked for at Herbesthal, the frontier, nor was our baggage examined. Here and there we saw the brassard, and occasionally some soldiers. At Cologne the trees of the avenues round the town were all cut down. But we saw no further signs of the war within Prussian territory, except at Mayence a convoy of French prisoners. Leaving Mayence the next day we took the train for Baden. This was slow, and indeed at

present all the trains are uncertain. We had crowds of fellow-passengers. Strasburg is a resort for all the sightseekers in Germany. It is compensating Baden for its ill-luck in having shut up its gambling tables since July. Though cold, damp and gloomy, and with its avenues empty, Baden has now her hotels well filled. On the road there was a little news, a telegram was sold by hawkers of the sortie from Metz on the 8th, and we learnt from two English travellers that the Duke of Nassau, whose death was reported, had never left Frankfort, but was still there.

We left Baden very early in the morning, to escape the great crowd bound for Strasburg by the later train. Our precaution, however, was not of much use. The train was crowded and late. In our carriage were two German gentlemen, one from Cologne, the other a resident in Strasburg. His family had been at Baden throughout

the siege, but he himself had remained to look after his business. He gave us full details and in a most interesting manner. In one malt factory 700 poor people had taken refuge, the safest place they could find. Here, even, the shells had fallen incessantly. On one occasion thirty-seven had fallen in twenty minutes. The provisions had not been wanting during the siege except meat and milk, the former being supplied by horse flesh. The first bombs were fired on the 13th of August till the 15th. There was a rest till the 18th and 19th, and again till the 23rd. From that date the fire was kept up continuously till the day of the surrender, September 28th. At first every kind of false telegram was circulated of French successes, both at Paris and Metz; but, notwithstanding, the army was quite disorganised, the soldiers, who for many years had committed unpunished outrages on the inhabitants, got drunk and

blundered. The Mobiles did not attend except when they liked—some officers absenting themselves for weeks at a time. There were no artillery except some marine artillerymen who had been sent to man gunboats on the Rhine, of which there were several under Admiral Excelmans and Captain Dupetit Thouars. These, only about forty in number, had worked day and night, and endeavoured to break in some of the young Mobiles to man the guns. At Strasburg everyone speaks well of these two officers and their men—the former, the citizens rank as high as General Uhrich for the defence of the place. The inhabitants differed as to the surrender, but it became necessary at last to prevent an assault, which by the laws of war justifies pillage. In answer to an enquiry as to the feelings of the town towards the Prussians, and on the question of annexation, my informant, who was very fair, replied that the Pro-

testants had been far from averse to the Prussians, while the Roman Catholics were strongly against them. The latter had been told that the first act of the Prussians, if victorious, would be to force them to become Protestant. But the whole population was indignant at the town having been uselessly bombarded, and this with incendiary bombs. I asked whether this had not been done in retaliation for the bombardment of Kehl. He most distinctly answered in the negative. The bombardment of Strasburg town by the Prussians had preceded the bombardment of Kehl, which was begun as an act of retaliation. The havoc was awful. All the manuscripts in the library had been destroyed; as the building adjoined a large Protestant church it was thought safe, but the Prussians did not respect it. The Roman Catholic bishop reported to be dead is still living. A Protestant minister, however, who took a strong part in negotia-

tions for a surrender, has died through old age, anxiety and fatigue.

We are now arrived at Kehl, where we take a carriage, or rather a cart, for Strasburg. Our party consists, besides myself, of Mr. Alfred Seymour, M.P., who had accompanied me from Spa, and the two German gentlemen we had met in the train. After driving a few yards, began the scene of desolation we had to encounter for some hours. Houses completely destroyed, houses half destroyed, whole streets through the windows of which nothing could be seen but daylight, heaps of ruined bricks, tiles and stones, all ending with the railway station, almost equally in ruins. A great portion of the bridge of boats has been destroyed, but it is sufficiently repaired, though on a smaller scale, for traffic. The first portion of the railway bridge on the Kehl side, made for turning, is much damaged, but the rest is intact. Near the

bridge is a plank-covered passage, through which travellers from France must pass to be disinfected of the rinderpest.

On the Strasburg side of the river everything is destroyed—the French Custom House and Gendarmerie, and every other building. Trees are laid low and gardens devastated. No square foot of land has escaped. Now we pass some miles of road lately bordered by an avenue of sycamore trees, planes and chestnuts. These have been cut down or hurled down. The few remaining are battered by shell. Before reaching Strasburg we see the ruins of the citadel, literally razed to the ground, and soon after we pass through the gate of the city, La Porte d'Austerlitz.

The town of Strasburg, to use a rough simile, is somewhat in the shape of a leg of mutton. The broad end is to the west, from north to south, and it tapers to the east. On the west, even in its greatest

breadth, it is separated from the city by a canal falling into the river Ill. This portion of the city, about one-fifth of its length, and the whole breadth, may be said to be entirely destroyed, scarcely one stone resting on another. It is called the Canton Ouest, and opens to the country by the gates, the Porte de Pierres, the Porte de Saverne, and the Porte Nationale. The whole length of the quays on both sides is destroyed. On the edges of the canal were huts constructed with shutters against the walls, where the inhabitants, driven from their homes, had taken shelter. Due north in the Canton Nord, bounded by the ramparts of the Porte des Juifs, the havoc is equally terrible. This extends southwards at rapid intervals, and has overwhelmed almost every public building in the town : churches, theatre, library, préfecture, arsenal, all are thoroughly destroyed. The cross on the top of the cathedral is battered on one

side and hangs obliquely. The walls of the cathedral are damaged, its outer roof entirely burnt, while holes in the inner vaulting open on the sky. Most of the old glass is removed. The remainder is much shattered. On the north-east the narrowest portion opens on the north by the Porte des Pêcheurs, and on the east by the Porte d'Austerlitz ; the ruin on the north and east portion is equally great, while every building in the citadel is literally levelled with the ground.

On our arrival we drove to the Hôtel de Paris. This is monopolised by the Governor-General, Count Bismarck-Bohlen, and his staff. We could not even find food ; so, leaving our bags, we started with a guide to see the town. Our first care was to take tickets at the Mairie. These are sold for the benefit of the poor. No one, however, is allowed to visit the ramparts, on account of the unexploded projectiles still lying in

them. We were told that even the Emperor of Russia would not receive permission. Notices are posted calling on the inhabitants to advise the authorities of any of these projectiles found in their houses, that they may be taken away by competent hands. Our first visit was to the lunettes 52 and 53, on the taking of which the town surrendered. These were fired on by the batteries from Schiltigheim, on the north, till they were abandoned. A footway was then made with gabions and fascines over the moat, and the deserted lunettes thus occupied and a breach made in the ramparts, resistance became hopeless. An officer who explained the operations told us that while the footway was being made the French artillery opened fire transversely on the Prussians at work. The guns, however, were so badly served that all the shells flew over them, and only one man was hurt during the whole of the night. The

lunette once occupied, a trench was dug in the direction of the rampart, on the completion of which white flags were displayed from every portion of the fortifications. Prussians are now engaged in restoring the damage.

Returning from the lunettes, we went to the Hôtel de la Maison Rouge, where we found dinner, and were promised accommodation. The *table d'hôte* was crowded with, I may almost say, hundreds, amongst whom one of our German fellow-travellers found no less than twelve of his Cologne fellow-townsmen. After dinner we visited the citadel, on the way to which, as well as within its walls, we found the same unsparing destruction. Where the ruin has not been wholesale it has been general. Through the whole city it may be asserted that no street has escaped the loss of some houses, and no house has escaped injury of some kind. The siege of Strasburg lasted

six weeks, and is almost unprecedented in engineering history. Yet the English Government, with that prevision which marks wise rulers, sent no one engineer officer to watch it; nor, indeed, did it send any English officer to watch the vast operations of the war till Strasburg had fallen. Since then it has deputed Captain Hozier to attend the head-quarters of the army. If it is right to send him now, the question may be asked why it was not equally right to send him sooner?

After seeing the citadel, I took a carriage to visit the trenches and to find out the place where Mr. James and myself had been exposed to some danger in watching the siege about two days before the surrender. To arrive at this point I had to traverse the trenches, but I found the spot without much difficulty. Here, to my astonishment, I discovered that we had not been, as we imagined, at Bischheim, but at Schiltigheim,

or Schellig, a suburb which joins Bischheim without interruption of building. The house at which we had stood was just over the first parallel, at the very point from which the most deadly fire had been poured on the town. Between it and the town not a single house was standing, and the gunners who had aimed at us must naturally have thought we were reconnoitring the position. The suburbs show a destruction equal to that of the town. Houses, trees, and gardens were one mass of confusion and rubbish. The inhabitants of the town complain that Schiltigheim, as being the residence of rich merchants, was spared, in the first instance, by the besieged, as, if destroyed before the attack, it would have deprived the besiegers of the covert from which they directed their fire.

Meanwhile my companions had been conversing with some of the inhabitants. It appears that during the siege service was

never once interrupted at the cathedral. No priest, however, was hurt, one Suisse alone being wounded in the ankle. The residents were not satisfied with the surrender; notwithstanding their sufferings they were quite ready to continue. Admiral Excelmans was opposed to the surrender, which was, however, quite justifiable in a military point of view, the more so from the disorganised state of the garrison. All, however, bore testimony to the good conduct of the Prussian soldiery.

We made at Strasburg the acquaintance of a Johanniter Knight on his way to Pont-à-Mousson, and with him we, the next day, took a carriage to Vendenheim, the nearest station to the town. On our way we passed the site of a mortar battery, and near the station we found a large dépôt of artillery I had seen on a former occasion. We took first-class tickets, but first, second, and third-class carriages were full, and our

only resource was a luggage van which contained the mail-bags and a Bavarian postal official. A regiment, it is said, has been going daily from Strasburg to Nanteuil, and the carriages were full of officers. On our way we passed several long trains full of soldiers, and some laden with the heavy siege artillery which is being massed round Paris. Besides the Bavarian postal officer, we had with us in the van one or two railway workmen going to Meaux, and the servant of a colonel of Hussars in charge of his master's luggage, and very ill. As we started we saw an officer ordering some men to take particular care of a box placed in our van. It belonged to a French lady on her way to Châlons-sur-Marne. Throughout the whole journey the officer seemed most anxious to show her every attention. Before arriving at the Vosges passes, we were struck by a peculiar circumstance. A superior railway official, in uniform, wearing

a uniform coat trimmed with fur and travelling in the train, entered our carriage. Opening a portmanteau he took out a revolver, placed it in his pocket, closed his valise, and resumed his place in the train. Soon we came to the Vosges, and here we were struck by the sight of Prussian soldiers helping peasant women in tending their cows. We could not help contrasting these peaceful employments with the aspect of the country. The train runs through narrow passes covered with thick beech woods and hornbeam coverts. Frequent and long tunnels interrupt the road, and it seemed inconceivable that the French could have given up these defiles without a struggle. At Meaux the destruction of a tunnel has much interfered with the approach of the Prussians ; and a small force in the Vosges, with the connivance of the peasantry and the blowing up of the tunnels, might have held the largest Prussian army at bay for

months. The Prussians evidently appreciated the value of these positions. At every village there was a strong Prussian force. Patrols were frequently passing on the line, and the mouths of tunnels were strictly guarded. At Lutzelsburg, the station of Phalsburg, some Bavarian soldiers asked for stockings, of which they appeared in great want. At a further station nearer Lunéville two or three Saxons joined us in the van on their way to Lunéville. With the good-natured gossip of their country they told us that, a few days before, on the Sunday, a severe fight had taken place near Lunéville with a strong party of Franc-tireurs. The Prussian troops had been surprised without ammunition, and the Franc-tireurs had been beaten off with stones. We also learnt that on more than one occasion these irregular troops had fired on the trains. This circumstance accounted for the very strong detachments along the

line. It cannot be doubted, as the days grow shorter, that the inhabitants will organise themselves more completely and harass the German troops. It is quite apparent that when men of superior intelligence take command of guerilla bands, the position even of a triumphant army may be rendered most wearisome. At Lunéville the Vosges defiles close, and Nancy is not far distant.

We were bent on visiting Toul. A train was just starting from Nancy, and, after very little difficulty and a good deal of bustle, we obtained leave to go by it from the Etapen commandant's office, in which were two remarkably civil officers—Bavarians—one of whom spoke French, the other English. They confirmed the news of the Franc-tireurs, and said the Prussian losses had been heavy.

I resumed my letter at Luxemburg, October 15th. An hour takes us to Toul

through a very pretty country planted with vines and tobacco. The approach to the town bore the usual vestiges of war: gardens laid waste, houses in ruin, and trees felled. The way from the station to the gate lies through what was once an avenue of fine planes, all now cut down. A first glance of the town gives the key to the whole siege. High over the city hangs a hill called St. Michel, totally unfortified. Everyone knew the weakness of this position. A woman told us that in her childhood the citizens had always said that Toul could not resist a siege on account of this height. Yet it had never been fortified. The Prussians there placed the batteries by which the town was bombarded and taken.

A Mecklenburg officer we met in the train led us to the hotel. His civility, though well meant, did not add to the warmth of our reception. It led later to a serio-comic scene.

After engaging our rooms we went to see the town and the cathedral. Toul was once a bishopric known as “Le Riche Évêché,” from having in its jurisdiction 1700 parishes. Gradually the erection of sees at Nancy and Verdun diminished its importance, and the diocese was abolished at the Concordat.

The cathedral, which is very beautiful, suffered greatly in the revolution of 1793, during which much of the sculpture on the walls was damaged. On this occasion it has undergone considerable injury. A window in one of the twin towers has been completely destroyed. The rosace, celebrated for its beauty, over the principal entrance, has not escaped. Some of the painted glass has been much injured. The church of St. Gengulphus or St. Gengoult, which we saw the next day, has suffered far more seriously. Its rosace has been entirely blown away, and a portion of its

beautiful cloister has been much injured. From what we learnt the Prussian authorities are much annoyed at the damage. During the beginning of the siege some young artillery officers made practice on the towers of the churches. Towards the end, however, some older men arrived, stopped this wantonness, and reproved the offenders. The town itself does not present so much appearance of injury as might be expected. This comes from the shells having fallen on the roofs and damaged the houses internally. The interiors of some were much destroyed. Some were bulging out, and had to be supported by beams across the street. All were being repaired. The severest dilapidation we saw was in the civil hospital near the gate. Here one side of the quadrangle had been utterly ruined, including the chapel and its organ. In the uninjured wing is a hospital. Near the hospital stood a large number of cannon.

On attempting to look at them we were warned off by a sentry.

The history of the siege is curious. The day before it began, a general with 1500 men—500 of whom were artillery—thinking the defence hopeless, had left the place. The garrison remaining consisted of about 120 soldiers of the line, some pensioners, and 2000 of the Mobile. With this force the inhabitants, military and civil, insisted on holding out, the guns being chiefly managed by the pensioners and the Mobile. At first the Prussians, thinking the town almost defenceless, made an imprudent advance, and incurred considerable loss from a sortie of the garrison. The commander surrendered only to avoid the heavy bombardment of the town. Many of the civil inhabitants were averse to capitulation. One woman told us that she had become quite accustomed to the bombardment, and regretted that her fellow-citizens had sur-

rendered so soon. She considered herself more likely to make a good soldier than her husband. "Je n'ai pas d'enfants—voyez-vous—et je ne m'aime pas trop. Ainsi, je ne crains pas la mort, et le danger m'amuse." We particularly enquired of her how the Prussian soldiers behaved. She replied that nothing could be better than their conduct; it was far better than that of French soldiers. In one shop we saw a curious phenomenon. Some wax lucifer matches, exposed in a window during the bombardment, had entirely lost the phosphorus. The ends, though unexploded, had become quite white. The scene to which I before alluded was enacted by a Frenchman at the *table d'hôte*. As we came in we found our three places arranged together, opposite that of the officer we had met. At the end of the room was a table between the two windows, at which the Frenchman was seated. During dinner he

said not a word, but placed his face in his hands, gradually edging round his chair so as to turn his back on us. Seeing this I wished to explain to him that we were not Prussians, and on asking for some wine I said to the waitress, "Avez-vous du vin sec? Quand à nous autres en Angleterre."

—At the last word he wheeled round his chair and cried to the maid, "Sec, Marie, du vin sec, voyez-vous pour ces messieurs," and during the rest of dinner was full of attention to us. Later, he interrupted the conversation once or twice to narrate the occasions on which the garrison had got the better of the besiegers, anecdotes which the Prussian officer took very good-naturedly. Another curious incident marked our visit to Toul. While taking our tickets at the station (October 12th), a Government courier came into the office to have his way bill signed. He told the officer in charge that he had arrived with a special train convey-

ing a Prussian officer and a French general from Metz to treat for the surrender of that fortress. Standing at the station was an engine with a single carriage containing the two officers in question. I saw the French general, by accident, as he endeavoured to conceal himself behind the blinds.\*

The next day our first-class tickets took us, like the day before, in third-class carriages, and we returned to Nancy. The town was not so full as on my former visit, and we found very good accommodation at the excellent Hôtel de France. After our arrival twenty-two persons were refused admittance. The chief part of the inmates are Prussian officers sent on billets given by the Maire. At my last visit I found Nancy without newspapers. Now the *Courrier du Bas Rhin* is published, as well as the *Moniteur Officiel du Gouvernement Général de Lorraine et du Préfet de*

\* This officer was, I believe, General Boyer, 1892.

*la Meurthe.* Publié pas ordre du Commissaire Civil de la Lorraine. It is printed at the "Imprimerie (militairement occupée) de Hinzelin et Cie., à Nancy." I have now with me the last number, the eighth, published on the 13th. It first gives in the *Partie Officielle* a decree of the Provisional Government of France of October 1st, postponing the election "qui constate l'antagonisme entre ce Gouvernement et la Délégation de Tours." Next followed telegrams, then Government proclamations, amongst these a few of considerable severity. Mayors are called upon by the Governor-General von Bonin to furnish within three days lists of those who, by French law, are subject to the conscription. In case of the departure or absence *non motivé* of any individual inscribed in these lists, the parents and guardians, or, in their default the communes, are to be fined 50 fr. a day for

each individual absent, and for each day of absence.

Then comes a notification of the Marquis de Villers, Commissaire Civil en Lorraine, threatening punishment to those damaging the telegraph lines. It is curious to remark that all the chief functionaries in Lorraine are descendants of French *émigrés*. The Governor-General is General von Bonin, the Prefect Comte Renard, and the Commissaire Civil the Marquis de Villers. The title of Marquis does not exist in Germany. To return to the *Gazette*. After the last notification follows a list of the trains between Nancy and Epernay and Ars-sur-Moselle. These, for some reason, are so arranged as to arrive at each station about ten minutes after the departure of another train in the same direction, thus making consecutive travelling impossible. The *Partie Officielle* ends with a paragraph headed, "Département de la Meurthe,"

showing that the punishments indicated are not vain threats :—

“ On the first of this month the gendarmes stationed at Flavigny and Vezelise were attacked by Franc-tireurs. One gendarme was murdered, a second severely wounded, and six others taken prisoners. The complicity of the inhabitants of these communes not being doubtful, the Governor-General has been obliged to take the most energetic measures to interest the communes in the security of the German employés. In consequence these communes have been sentenced to fines of 30,000 fr. and 100,000 fr., and the Mayors, as well as two members of the Municipal Council, have been seized as hostages. The houses in which the crime was committed have been burnt and razed, and the entire communes are threatened with the same fate if the gendarmes taken prisoners are not at once set free.”

The rest of the *Gazette* is taken up with extracts of French papers, including the *Situation*, all tending to discredit the Republican Government, and in favour of the late Imperial *régime*.

This leads me to some very remarkable conversations we have had with Germans of all kinds on the subject of peace. Amongst those who do not belong to well-informed circles, the current belief is that the King of Prussia will not make peace with a Republican Government. It is openly declared by all the coffee-house politicians that after taking Paris the King will bring back the Emperor and will make peace with him. The Germans in general seem to have a horror of Republicanism. The importation of Garibaldi into France has roused a very bitter feeling, and the opinion prevails that no peace of a permanent character can be concluded with any but a monarchical government. These

floating rumours are strengthened by certain circumstances which may or may not be relevant. Bourbaki's visit to the Empress, and his protracted absence from Metz, for he has not as yet returned there, are much remarked on. A passport was given him by the Prussians under the name of Regnier. Besides this it is beyond a doubt that great dissensions are going on between the original garrison of Metz and the force under Bazaine. The former, numbering about 30,000, still in the town, recognises the Republic; the latter, about 70,000, encamped within the outer circle of the fortress, refuses this recognition. If the general we saw at Toul is not about to treat the capitulation, what was his mission?

The consideration, therefore, presenting itself is the extent of annexation. What will France yield? With how little will Prussia be satisfied? It is now generally known that Prussia is not quite so innocent

in the cause of the war as to throw the blame wholly on France. Lord Clarendon, six months before his death, was acquainted with the project of placing the Prince of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. His influence was sufficient to obtain the renunciation of the project, which was renewed after the determination plainly manifested by the British Government, of reducing their armaments at any risk. It may, beyond dispute, be affirmed that the army of Prussia and the people of France are desirous of peace.

The Prussian army round Metz is ill of dysentery, with a certain admixture of typhus. A thousand men daily, it is said, are invalidated, and must be replaced by others. On the other hand, the French people are desirous of pursuing unmolested their vocations. Peace is the object and wish of Lorraine. It was for peace they voted the *plébiscite*. I was told more than

once in my journey that the people were indifferent to the form of government, provided they are secure of peace. On the walls of Pont-à-Mousson are still seen proclamations addressed to the people, advocating the *plébiscite*. They run :—"If you want peace, vote *oui*. If you want stability, vote *oui*." The vote was given on these conditions. A peasant said to me, "What do I care for an Empire or a Republic? I am an innkeeper, a baker and a farmer. I can never aspire to be a prefect. All I want is to carry on my commerce and bring up my children. On the other hand, a Prussian Landwehr soldier said to me, "I am away from my family; I am nearly forty years of age; I leave a wife and four children, and all I receive for their support is four thalers a month. Do you think we want the war to continue?" There is a clear irritation on the part of the Prussian soldiery on account

of the war. This will add to the difficulties of peace. The Lorrainers speak highly of the superior officers and of the soldiers. The lower officers are the least amiable. I saw the station-master at Nancy thump and maul with his fist a porter on a very slight pretext, and in the presence of many other officers. Such acts create more hostility than the taking of cities. If territory be annexed there may be a certain emigration, but if the annexation be judiciously carried out by conciliatory administrators, Prussia may obtain all she really requires, or is entitled to require, without fear for the future. But she must make haste ere the night cometh, when no man can work.

The intentional inconvenience of the trains gave us some difficulty in leaving Nancy. We therefore took a carriage to Pont-à-Mousson, so as to catch the trains running on the railway recently constructed

by the Prussians from Pont-à-Mousson to Remilly, where it falls into the regular line from Metz to Saarbrücken. After a short stay at Pont-à-Mousson we thought it better to drive on to Remilly. The road was full of warlike images: long files of troops, convoys of ammunition, crosses marking graves, two encampments, felled trees, shattered houses; while, for some portion of the road, we not only heard but saw the bombardment of Metz, the cathedral of which stood boldly forward. The shots were principally fired from Fort St. Quentin, which overhangs the town on the north-west, but is seen quite plainly on the south. At Remilly the train was full, but we were allowed to sit on the guard's look-out at the top of one of the carriages, our bags being placed in a precarious position on a ledge beneath. The train was very long, full of soldiers invalided, of private passengers, and of persons connected with the army.

We performed the journey to Saarbrücken (about 30 miles) in something under five hours. It is said that the bombardment of Paris will begin on the 18th.

## PRINCE LOUIS-NAPOLEON.

Madrid, April 19th, 1892.

ON reading over these letters, written nearly twenty-two years ago, I recall other personal incidents in connection with the Emperor Napoleon III. In 1848, on the 10th of April, I remember seeing a detachment of special constables, among whom I was told was Prince Louis-Napoleon. Towards the close of the same year I was present at a party given, I think, by Mrs. Mountjoy Martin, where he was also a guest. Shortly after, he left England for France. At the end of that December, accompanied by Sir Arthur Otway,\* I paid a visit to Paris, then almost abandoned by

\* Now Right Hon. Sir Arthur Otway, Bart., late Chairman of Ways and Means, 1892.

foreign visitors on account of the disorganised state of politics. During our stay Prince Louis-Napoleon was elected President. We were unable to obtain a window to see his solemn entry. At that time it was the habit of many Englishmen to buy their shoes at Paris; and a shoemaker named Mausse, or Mause, whom some of my party employed, an old soldier and a sergeant-major of the National Guard, offered to find us places in the ranks of his corps. We therefore went four of us together—Sir Arthur Otway, the late Captain Gallwey, R.N., the late Colonel Gordon Cumming, and myself. Our guide provided us with muskets, and there was nothing incongruous in our plain clothes, as many of the National Guard themselves were without uniform. It was a bright frosty morning, and all Paris seemed in high spirits. Bands were playing gay tunes, and many of the National Guard danced fantastic

quadrilles, all evidently exhilarated at the termination of the struggle. At length a signal was given, and the Prince-President approached with his staff. My friends and myself, who were in the front rank, presented arms as he passed. Thus I witnessed his official entry into France.

Later on I was presented to him as Emperor at a ball at the Tuileries, and later on again I had an audience of him on a proposal for improving the communications between Dover and Calais. The audience was given to me at the request of his early friend, Lord Malmesbury, to whom when at the Foreign Office I had been private secretary, and of Sir Algernon Borthwick,\* who both supported the project. The Emperor was much interested, and invited me to return later to discuss the plan ; but meanwhile other circumstances intervened. It was not long before the final catastrophe,

\* M.P. for South Kensington.

and I never saw him again until the events narrated in the foregoing letters. It was therefore my lot to see Napoleon III. first in exile; then on his official entry into France as President; next, in the height of his fortunes as Emperor; and last, at his final departure from France and his return as a prisoner into his final exile. I have since met others of his family. I heard the speech delivered in 1879 by the Prince Imperial, whom I have often met, at the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund—a speech remarkable for its force, thought and diction, but I fancy no one but, perhaps, some old and faithful servant can have seen the Emperor himself as I saw him in all those separate and special contrasts of his progress.

## UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

A FEW years since there died at Torquay a very remarkable man. He had been in his youth a lawyer in London. He was much prized by a certain section of society higher than was likely either from his birth or home surroundings. He helped young men out of difficulties without ruining them, and was consulted by every kind of foremost man. He was much in the intimacy at one time of Lord Beaconsfield, who mentioned him in one of his early novels. He later was the close friend and confidant of Lord Malmesbury, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Sir Henry Bulwer, the younger Lord Lytton, and others. He had been celebrated by Lord Winchilsea in a ballad, and was a friend of Lord Houghton. He had

been employed professionally by the Emperor Napoleon III., and by Messrs. Scott the bankers. He had an accurate acquaintance with the affairs of almost every one, and a personal experience of the secrets of many. In his early days he had lived very expensively and hunted a pack of hounds, I think in Bedfordshire. He was very popular and kind-hearted, always ready to render a service. He hampered himself very much by the purchase of some building land in Paris, which did not develop itself with sufficient rapidity, and on this account he lived for many years at Paris. Then he superintended the administration of Château Lafitte, which belonged to the Scotts. He gave small dinners, collected china, and corresponded with many persons in England. I made his acquaintance about the year 1860, and some time afterwards met him at frequent intervals. Very late in life he became reconciled to

his wife, from whom he had long been separated, and came to live with her and an aunt of hers past ninety-five in a queer old-fashioned Georgian house at Norwood Green near Southall. It opened on the road, and behind it was a lawn with large cedars and other spreading trees which the old lady had seen planted. Later his wife and her aunt died, and he bought the lease of a house at Torquay, where he spent his last days. By some means, almost unseen, he kept up his knowledge with the world of movement, young and old. Accident, on more than one occasion, revealed to me the rare accuracy with which he narrated whatever he told about others. He had a surprising memory, and I often regret not having put his anecdotes on record. He once gave me a wonderfully interesting account of the duel in which Lord Camelford was killed, the particulars of which I cannot recall; but all to the credit of Lord Camel-

ford, who had, it appears, prepared a post-chaise, and a large sum of money, to help him to escape in case he should kill his adversary. But as he lay dying on the ground he insisted on the opponent making use both of the carriage and the money.

Amongst his stories there are one or two I specially recollect, and one of which is recalled to me by the name of Napoleon III. I had one day met at my friend's a Mr. S——, a small lively man of whom he told me the story. It appears that some short time before the escape from Ham of Prince Louis Napoleon, an early friend of his, an Englishman of some influence, had been allowed to pay him a visit. I fancy the Englishman was Lord Malmesbury, but I do not think he himself ever told me the circumstance. During this visit the Prince declared that everything was prepared for his escape, and on some doubt being expressed, he took his visitor to the window,

which was surrounded by guards and sentries. The Prince then made a sign by curling one side of his moustache, and the sign was repeated by most of the soldiers and civilians who were in sight of the window.

The Prince then went on to say that everything was ready, and that he could escape without difficulty, if three hundred thousand francs were obtained to provide for those who would lose their places from his evasion. The visitor on returning to England mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the wit, and member for Finsbury, who had also been a friend of Prince Louis Napoleon. By him it was repeated to the Duke of Brunswick, then living in England, and the subject, by-the-way, of constant attacks by the *Satirist* newspaper. The Duke, who was very rich, offered to provide the money if it could be conveyed to the prisoner. Mr.

Duncombe at once proposed for the purpose the person I mentioned as having met at Norwood Green.

This gentleman belonged to a family, as I understood, engaged in the rearing of horses. His language showed that his education had not been careful, but he was very sharp, and in addition strictly honest. Mr. Duncombe had made him a kind of secretary, and he managed affairs political and private requiring much dexterity. To him the money was confided. I do not recollect how Mr. S—— ever reached the Prince. Access was very difficult, and could only be obtained by a special order from the Government. Mr. S——, however, did obtain access, gave the money, and returned to London.

Not many days later, while breakfasting at his lodgings in Conduit Street, a stranger entered his room, who was no other than the Prince. The money had produced its

effect, and he was free. For some years he could not do much for his deliverer, who still continued in the service of Mr. Duncombe. At last, however, the Prince was chosen Emperor, and within a very few days he sent for Mr. S——. He then told him that he would give him an *entrepôt*, and make him an Auditor of the Civil List. The latter office was a sinecure, with a salary of twenty thousand francs a year. On enquiry it was found that the *entrepôt* could be sold for five hundred thousand francs, being what we should call a bonded warehouse with special privileges.

The Duke of Brunswick, it is said, intended to leave his property, which was immense, to the Prince Imperial. A statement of investments found in the papers of the Emperor at the Tuileries and published as an inventory of his personal property, and which formed a text for attack was, I believe, a list of stocks belonging to the

Duke. For some reason or other the intention was abandoned, and the money was left to the town of Geneva. On the death of Mr. Duncombe Mr. S—— was made generally the manager of the Duke's affairs, and was constantly travelling on this duty between London, Paris and Geneva. I was told that he had received a paper giving to him any moneys belonging to the Duke at the time of his death, which might then be in Mr. S——'s possession. I believe he was at the time of the Duke's death travelling either from or to Geneva, and that he retained possession under the document of 40,000*l.* which he was carrying with him.

I have, since the foregoing was written, been reminded of a passage in Lord Malmesbury's "Memoirs of an Ex-Minister" which bears on this anecdote. At his visit to Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham on the 20th of April, 1845, among other things the Prince said to him—

“ You see the sentry under my window ? I do not know whether he is one of mine or not ; if he is he will cross his arms, if not he will do nothing when I make a sign.”

According to Lord Malmesbury the Prince went to the window and stroked his moustache, but there was no response until three were relieved, when the soldier answered by crossing his arms over his musket. The Prince then said, “ You see that my partisans are unknown to me, and so am I to them. My power is in an immortal name, and in that only ; but I have waited long enough, and cannot endure imprisonment any longer.”

There is a further entry in the same diary on the 27th of May, 1846 :—

“ On returning from White’s Club a man ran over the street and stopped my horse, and at first I did not recognise him ; but to my great surprise I saw Prince Louis Napoleon, whom I had left two months

before in the fortress of Ham. He had just landed in England after his escape, and was going into the Brunswick Hotel in Jermyn Street. On the same day we dined with the Duke of Beaufort at Hamilton House, and as the party was sitting down to dinner I saw opposite to me Louis de Noailles, who was one of the Attachés at the French Embassy, and said across the table to him, 'Have you seen him?' 'Who?' he asked. 'Louis Napoleon,' I replied; 'he is in London, having just escaped.' De Noailles dropped the lady who was on his arm, and made but one jump out of the room, for it seemed that the news had not reached the French Embassy. I never saw a man look more frightened." There is evidently a confusion of dates.

### MADAME DE FEUCHÈRES.

CONNECTED with my old friend is a recollection relevant only in its reference to France.

Louis Philippe, when in exile, lived for some time in the South of England in a house called the Priory, at Christchurch, a borough I once represented. The Duc de Bourbon resided in the Isle of Wight, where he formed a connection with a girl named Sophy Dawes, whom he afterwards took to France as his mistress. There she married a Baron de Feuchères, taking with her a portion of 20,000*l.* Her husband, an old soldier, had married her in ignorance of her antecedents, on discovering which he at once separated from her, refusing the money.

Some time before the death of the Duc de Bourbon Madame de Feuchères came to England and sought the advice of a lawyer. I do not remember whether this was my friend or an acquaintance of his. But the lady showed him a document purporting to be the will of the Duc de Bourbon. By this the Duke left to his mistress the whole of his property, the inheritance of the Condés, and supposed to be in those days the largest fortune in the world. She asked her adviser whether, in his opinion, on the death of the Duke, the French Government would admit the validity of the bequest. The lawyer pointed out that the legacy as it stood would be irksome to her. It would entail the administration of a large landed property, including Chantilly and other domains, and she must alter the habits of a lifetime. Besides, there was always the chance of the will being invalidated. "Take it back," he said, "and if you have

any influence with the Duke induce him to alter it. Make up your mind to a sum of money which will give you every comfort and luxury you may require, and then ask the Duke to leave the remainder to the family of Orleans. They will see to the validity of the will, and you will come into your fortune under the shadow of theirs."

The lady took the advice, and on the death of the Duc de Bourbon at St. Leu in 1830, she succeeded, though the will was disputed, to what he had left her, which was very considerable. She bought from Lord Stuart de Rothesay, whom she had known at Paris, a house at Mudeford, near Christchurch, called Bure Homage, and had it decorated by some of the principal French artists. At her death intestate at Chantilly in 1840 or 1841, aged forty-six, the house passed, first to a brother, then to a nephew, Mr. Dawes, who was for a short time member either

for Newport or for the Isle of Wight. It is now in the possession of Mr. Frank Ricardo, the son of Mr. Mortimer Ricardo, who bought it. It was once in the possession or occupation of Sir John Littler, the Indian general.

## THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

I AM glad to find a place in this short record for the speech which I heard delivered by the Prince Imperial at the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on the 18th of May, 1878. Lord Salisbury was in the chair, and amongst other guests were Midhat Pasha and Mr. Stanley, the traveller.

“The PRINCE IMPERIAL: It is with pleasure that I avail myself of the opportunity afforded to me this evening to render to the English Press the homage of admiration which it deserves. For many years the Press has been a social force with which Governments and individuals have had alike to count. Not only can no one deny

in our days its importance, but every one must admit that it is a necessity of our modern civilisation. (Hear, hear.) The Press has become a necessary condition of existence to the commercial, to the scientific, and to the political world. We have merely to scan the advertising columns of any one of the influential papers to understand how useful is the Press to the development of the wealth of nations. We have merely to remember the history of the last twenty years to acknowledge the services rendered by the Press to the cause of industrial progress. If, thanks to enlightened Governments, treaties of commerce have been concluded between nations separated by centuries of hatred in order to found fruitful alliances upon joint interests, that great deed has only been rendered possible by the intelligent and energetic advocacy of the Press. (Cheers.) Science is not less than commerce indebted to the Press. Its

rapid progress arises from the fact that the observations and studies of every worker in its vast field become instantly, through the Press, the property of all; so that the whole world is but one vast laboratory, wherein every fact is registered, and wherein no effort, however slight, in the cause of human progress is allowed to be lost. But in the political world the part played by the Press is still more important. There was a time when the fate of nations was decided in secret councils of three or four men. Nowadays the force that makes and unmakes Governments, that settles peace or war, is public opinion. (Hear, hear.) That supreme jury, before which every statesman must appear and render an account, would be but a blind tribunal were it not guided by an enlightened Press. (Cheers.) The Press leads public opinion in the path of justice far better by stating facts than by defending the best of causes by theo-

retical arguments. Its mission is to become acquainted with facts, to verify them, to put before the world every kind of information, and to seek everywhere for the truth. It is that which you, gentlemen, put so well in practice. It is a proud thing to belong to a Press which rightly understands and which nobly does its duty. Amidst the European Press the English is perhaps the only one which completely fulfils its mission. There is not a misfortune which does not find in it a voice of sympathy or a hand of help. (Cheers.) There is not an injustice which is not by it held up to public scorn; there is not a noble deed which is not by it held up to public praise or admiration. United, like all Englishmen, by a common respect of your national traditions, by a common love of your country, by a common feeling of loyalty towards the Queen, political opinions do not divide you enough to make you forget

the extent of your duties towards mankind and towards England. In this kingdom, to be on the staff of a paper is not merely following the path which leads to political life. It is a noble profession. Those who have embraced it are, therefore, united by true *esprit de corps* and guided by feelings of professional honour. The object of the Association which has assembled you here this evening shows the strength of the union which joins us together, and each one of you may rightly be proud to proclaim himself, like the well-known African explorer, the soldier of the Press, which understands its importance and does its duty. (Cheers.) I am extremely touched by the way in which the kind words addressed to my fellow-guests have been received, and I beg Lord Houghton to accept, both for himself and for the Society over which he so ably presides, the expression of our deepest gratitude. (Applause.)”

## PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

BY various circumstances I was brought for many years into close association with the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, knowing several families with whom he had from early days been intimate. My acquaintance began before the Empire. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, before whom the map of Europe had been spread by the Emperor from which to choose a kingdom. Prince Louis Lucien had been born at Thorn-grove House in Herefordshire, but had spent the greater part of his youth in Italy at Canino near Sinigaglia. In feature he presented a striking resemblance

to the Emperor Napoleon I. The younger brother of Prince of Canino and the elder brother of Prince Pierre, he had early in life imbibed strong liberal principles, which later he discarded. When about sixteen years of age, he wrote a poem against the Papacy, which later he upheld and revered. One stanza was thus—

Di Piero sovra il trono,  
Distrutto omai il Papato  
L'albero inalzato  
Sia della libertà.

His life was principally devoted to literature and science. He was a perfect encyclopedia of learning, ancient and modern. His knowledge of languages was remarkable, and much of his life was devoted to the philological study of Basque and the English dialects, spending much money in procuring the translation of the Song of Solomon into the English dialect. He wrote English idiomatically as the

result of much study. He also spoke it with perfect correctness, but with an effort. During his reign, his cousin the Emperor Napoleon III. made him a member of his Civil family with the title of Highness, gave him a handsome allowance, and he was created a senator with the salary assigned to that office. He for some time kept an apartment at Paris, but lived for the most part in London. Here he had purchased two semi-detached houses in Westbourne Grove, now called Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater. A communication was made between the two. He lived in one of them, but devoted the other to science, forming a magnificent philological library, and converting the cellars into a chemical laboratory. In his library there was the following inscription—

O beata solitudo,  
O sola beatitudo!

He never interfered in politics. He passed

the earlier part of his manhood near Florence, where he possessed a little villa, called the Villino Bonaparte, outside the Porta San Gallo, on a rivulet called the Mugnone, not far from the Villa Palmieri. Here he lived for many years in the society of professors and philosophers. He also possessed a villa at Montughi, left to him by his uncle the Comte de St. Leu—Louis, ex-King of Holland, and father of the Emperor Napoleon III. Among his studies at Florence was the analysis of the poison from adders, of which he at times had a collection of two or three hundred. His idea was that the venom might counteract hydrophobia. He was a man of some humour. Once showing to a young lady of a sentimental turn some fulminating poison, the least portion of which would cause instant death, she begged to be allowed to take it, as life was a burden. He at once assented, on which she expressed a

fear that the consequences of her swallowing it might distress her mother, and resented the promptitude of his compliance.

In London, where I first knew him, he often went to the house of some relatives of mine who had lived with him on terms of great intimacy at Florence. They kept up in London the old Italian habit of receiving every evening, and their house was quite cosmopolitan. They were most hospitable and kind-hearted, had a large acquaintance of a miscellaneous character, but being advanced liberals of the continental type they at times received the principal revolutionary leaders, and were cognisant of their plans and proceedings. Prince Louis Lucien, who was a faithful friend, did not desist from frequenting the house, though often deplored the political tendencies of those he met there. He made it a point of pride, when his fortunes

were prospering, not to abandon his early friends, and even as a first cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. he was frequently constrained to meet at this house persons whose political labour and methods were distasteful to him.

I recollect on one occasion, in 1856, the lion of the evening was Orsini, who had recently escaped from prison at Mantua. I did not speak with him, but remember his face, the dominating feature of which was a pair of restless black eyes. Prince Louis Lucien drove me home that evening, and I gathered from his manner how much annoyed he had been at the meeting, and the conversation he had overheard of the Italians present. He scarcely spoke, and his mood was that of sorrow at meeting persons so hostile to the head of his family from whom he was receiving great benefits. On leaving me at my door he expressed a wish to see me again

soon, but added, henceforth it had better be at his own house. He did not entirely abandon his old friends, but never went to see them till satisfied there were no strangers. After the attempt by Orsini, I fancy he discontinued his visits altogether.

At the outset of the French disasters in 1870, he came to me at the Athenæum, of which we were both members, and curiously enough, took me in his carriage with the Bonaparte liveries to the door of the German Embassy, where I endeavoured to obtain some authentic news. This occurred a few days before my going abroad, and visiting the seat of war, as related above. At the fall of the Empire the Prince naturally lost his allowance as well as his pay as senator, and having made some bad investments, he was at one time reduced to considerable pecuniary straits. He would never at any time part with his library or

his collection of chemicals, including some very valuable metals which he intended at one time to leave to the British Museum. In this he later found some technical difficulty. He was, I believe, left one of the guardians to the Prince Imperial, for whom he had a great affection, and to whom he suggested, in case of a Bonapartist restoration, the abolition of the departmental division of France and the restoration of the old provinces. This was always a favourable subject of discussion with him. He was also fond of heraldry and questions of precedence. Mr. Gladstone, when Prime Minister, recommended him to the Queen for a pension of £250. A question being asked in the House, Mr. Gladstone explained his reasons for granting this relief, amongst others declaring that the Prince was a British subject. Later Mr. Stuart, the son of Lady Dudley Stuart, the Prince's sister, left him a considerable bequest, and he

ended his days in easier circumstances. In November, 1891, I saw him leave London for Italy, where he shortly after died.

THE END.

ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON,  
July, 18 2.

## MR. MURRAY'S GENERAL LIST OF WORKS.

**ALBERT MEMORIAL.** A Descriptive and Illustrated Account of the National Monument at Kensington. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. By DOYLE C. BELL. With 24 Plates. Folio. 12*l.* 12*s.*

HANDBOOK. 16mo. 1*s.*; Illustrated, 2*s.* 6*d.*

**ABBOTT (REV. J.).** Memoirs of a Church of England Missionary in the North American Colonies. Post 8vo. 2*s.*

**ABERCROMBIE (JOHN).** Enquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth. Fcap. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

**ACLAND (REV. C.).** Manners and Customs of India. Post 8vo. 2*s.*

**ACWORTH (W. M.)** The Railways of England. With 56 Illustrations. 8vo. 1*4s.*

— The Railways of Scotland. Map. Crown 8vo. 5*s.*

— The Railways and the Traders. The Railway Rates Question in Theory and Practice. Crown 8vo. 6*s.*, or Popular Edit. 1*s.*

**ÆSOP'S FABLES.** A New Version. By REV. THOMAS JAMES. With 100 Woodcuts, by TENNIS, and WOLFE. Post 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

**AGRICULTURAL (ROYAL) JOURNAL.**

**AINGER (A. C.).** Latin Grammar. [See ETON.]

— An English-Latin Gradus, or Verse Dictionary. On a New Plan, with carefully Selected Epithets and Synonyms. Intended to Simplify the Composition of Latin Verses. Crown 8vo. (450 pp.) 9*s.*

**ALICE (PRINCESS); GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.** Letters to H.M. THE QUEEN. With a Memoir by H.R.H. Princess Christian. Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*, or Original Edition, 12*s.*

**AMBER-WITCH (THE).** A most interesting Trial for Witchcraft. Translated by LADY DUFF GORDON. Post 8vo. 2*s.*

**AMERICA (THE RAILWAYS OF).** Their Construction, Development, Management, and Appliances. By Various Writers. With an Introduction by T. M. COOLEY. With 200 Illustrations, Large 8vo. 31*s.* 6*d.*

— [See BATES, NADAILLAC, RUMFOLD.]

**APOCRYPHA:** With a Commentary Explanatory and Critical. By Dr. SALMON, Prof. FULLER, Archdeacon FARRAR, Archdeacon GIFFORD, Canon RAWLINSON, Dr. EDERSHEIM, Rev. J. H. Lupton, Rev. C. J. PAUL. Edited by HENRY WACE, D.D. 2 vols. Medium 8vo. 50*s.*

**ARCHITECTURE:** A Profession or an Art. Thirteen short Essays on the qualifications and training of Architects. Edited by R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A., and T. G. JACKSON, A.R.A. 8vo.

**ARGYLL (DUKE OF).** Unity of Nature. 8vo. 12*s.*

— Reign of Law. Crown 8vo. 5*s.*

— Neglected Elements in Economic Science. 8vo.

**ARISTOTLE.** [See GROTE.]

**ARTHUR'S (LITTLE) HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** By LADY CALLCOTT. New Edition, continued to 1878. With Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

— HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Second Empire. With Woodcuts. Fep. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

**AUSTIN (JOHN).** GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE; or, The Philosophy of Positive Law. Edited by ROBERT CAMPBELL. 2 Vols. 8vo. 32*s.*

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION REPORTS. 8vo.

\* The Reports for the years 1831 to 1875 may be obtained at the Offices of the British Association.

Glasgow, 1876, 25s.	Southampton, 1882, 24s.	Bath, 1888, 24s.
Plymouth, 1877, 24s.	Southport, 1883, 24s.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1889, 24s.
Dublin, 1878, 24s.	Canada, 1884, 24s.	Leeds, 1890, 24s.
Sheffield, 1879, 24s.	Aberdeen, 1885, 24s.	Birmingham, 1886, 24s.
Swansea, 1880, 24s.		Cardiff, 1891, 24s.
York, 1881, 24s.		Manchester, 1887, 24s.

BROADFOOT (MAJOR W., R.E.) Services in Afghanistan, the Punjab, and on the N. W. Frontier of India. Compiled from his papers and those of Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge. Maps. 8vo. 15s.

BROCKLEHURST (T. U.). Mexico To-day: A Country with a Great Future. With a Glance at the Prehistoric Remains and Antiquities of the Montezumas. Plates and Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 21s.

BRUCE (Hon. W. N.). Life of Sir Charles Napier. [See NAPIER.]

BRUGSCH (PROFESSOR). A History of Egypt under the Pharaohs. Derived entirely from Monuments. A New and thoroughly Revised Edition. Edited by M. BRODRICK. Maps. 1 Vol. 8vo. 18s.

BULGARIA. [See BARKLEY, HUHN, MINCHIN.]

BUNBURY (SIR E. H.). A History of Ancient Geography, among the Greeks and Romans, from the Earliest Ages till the Fall of the Roman Empire. Maps. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

BURBIDGE (F. W.). The Gardens of the Sun: or A Naturalist's Journal in Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago. Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 14s.

BURCKHARDT'S Cicerone; or Art Guide to Painting in Italy. New Edition, revised by J. A. CROWE. Post 8vo. 6s.

BURGES (SIR JAMES BLAND, BART.). Selections from his Letters and Papers, as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. With Notices of his Life. Edited by JAMES HUTTON. 8vo. 15s.

BURGON (DEAN). A Biography. Illustrated by Extracts from his Letters and Early Journals. By E. MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D. Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 24s.

The Revision Revised: (1.) The New Greek Text; (2.) The New English Version; (3.) Westcott and Hort's Textual Theory. Second Edition. 8vo. 14s.

— Lives of Twelve Good Men. Martin J. Routh, H. J. Rose, Chas. Marriott, Edward Hawkins, Saml. Wilberforce, R. L. Cotton, Richard Gresswell, H. O. Coxe, H. L. Mansel, Wm. Jacobson, C. P. Eden, C. L. Higgins. New Edition. With Portraits. 1 Vol. 8vo. 16s.

BURN (COL.). Dictionary of Naval and Military Technical Terms, English and French—French and English. Crown 8vo. 15s.

BUTTMANN'S LEXILOGUS; a Critical Examination of the Meaning of numerous Greek Words, chiefly in Homer and Hesiod. By Rev. J. R. FISHLAKE. 8vo. 12s.

BUXTON (CHARLES). Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. Portrait. 8vo. 16s. Popular Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

— Notes of Thought. With a Biographical Notice. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 5s.

— (SYDNEY C.). A Handbook to the Political Questions of the Day; with the Arguments on Either Side. Eighth Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— Finance and Politics, an Historical Study. 1783-1885. 2 Vols. 26s.

— Handbook to the Death Duties. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

## BYRON'S (LORD) LIFE AND WORKS:—

LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS. By THOMAS MOORE. One Volume, Portraits. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LIFE AND POETICAL WORKS. *Popular Edition.* Portraits. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. 15s.

POETICAL WORKS. *Library Edition.* Portrait. 6 Vols. 8vo. 45s.

POETICAL WORKS. *Cabinet Edition.* Plates. 10 Vols. 12mo. 30s.

POETICAL WORKS. *Pocket Ed.* 8 Vols. 16mo. In a case. 21s.

POETICAL WORKS. *Popular Edition.* Plates. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POETICAL WORKS. *Pearl Edition.* Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. Cloth. 3s. 6d.

CHILDE HAROLD. With 80 Engravings. Crown 8vo. 12s.

CHILDE HAROLD. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

CHILDE HAROLD. Vignettes. 16mo. 1s.

CHILDE HAROLD. Portrait. 16mo. 6d.

TALES AND POEMS. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS. 2 Vols. 16mo. 5s.

DRAMAS AND PLAYS. 2 Vols. 16mo. 5s.

DON JUAN AND BEppo. 2 Vols. 16mo. 5s.

CAILLARD (E. M.). Electricity; The Science of the 19th Century. A Sketch for General Readers. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— The Invisible Powers of Nature. Some Elementary Lessons in Physical Science for Beginners. Post 8vo. 6s.

CALDECOTT (ALFRED). English Colonization and Empire. Coloured Maps and Plans. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. (Univ. Extension Series.)

CAMPBELL (LORD). Autobiography, Journals and Correspondence. By Mrs. Hardcastle. Portrait. 2 Vols. 8vo. 80s.

— Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Lord Eldon in 1838. 10 Vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.

— Chief Justices of England. From the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Tenterden. 4 Vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.

— (THOS.) Essay on English Poetry. With Short Lives of the British Poets. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

CAREY (Life of). [See GEORGE SMITH.]

CARLISLE (BISHOP OF). Walks in the Regions of Science and Faith—Series of Essays. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— The Foundations of the Creed. Being a Discussion of the Grounds upon which the Articles of the Apostles' Creed may be held by Earnest and Thoughtful Minds in the 19th Century. 8vo. 14s.

CARNARVON (LORD). Portugal, Galicia, and the Basque Provinces. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

CAVALCASELLE'S WORKS. [See CROWN.]

CESNOLA (GEN.). Cyprus; its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples. With 400 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 50s.

CHAMBERS (G. F.). A Practical and Conversational Pocket Dictionary of the English, French, and German Languages. Designed for Travellers and Students generally. Small 8vo. 6s.

CHILD-CHAPLIN (Dr.). Benedicite; or, Song of the Three Children; being Illustrations of the Power, Beneficence, and Desgn manifested by the Creator in his Works. Post 8vo. 6s.

CHISHOLM (Mrs.). Perils of the Polar Seas; True Stories of Arctic Discovery and Adventure. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

**CHURTON (ARCHDEACON).** Poetical Remains. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**CLARKE (MAJOR G. SYDENHAM),** Royal Engineers. Fortification ; Its Past Achievements, Recent Development, and Future Progress. With Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 21s.

**CLASSIC PREACHERS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.** Lectures delivered at St. James'. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.

**CLEVELAND (DUCHESS OF).** The Battle Abbey Roll. With some account of the Norman Lineages. 8 Vols. 8m. 4to. 48s.

**CLIVE'S (LORD) Life.** By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**CLODE (C. M.).** Military Forces of the Crown ; their Administration and Government. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s. each.

— Administration of Justice under Military and Martial Law, as applicable to the Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces. 8vo. 12s.

**COLEBROOKE (SIR EDWARD, BART.).** Life of the Hon. Mount-stuart Elphinstone. With Portrait and Plans. 2 Vols. 8vo. 26s.

**COLERIDGE (SAMUEL TAYLOR),** and the English Romantic School. By PROP. BRANDL. With Portrait, Crown 8vo. 12s.

Table-Talk. Portrait. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**COLES (JOHN).** Summer Travelling in Iceland. With a Chapter on Askja. By E. D. MORGAN. Map and Illustrations. 18s.

**COLLINS (J. CHURTON).** BOLINGBROKE : an Historical Study. With an Essay on Voltaire in England. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**COLONIAL LIBRARY.** [See Home and Colonial Library.]

**COOK (Canon F. C.).** The Revised Version of the Three First Gospels, considered in its Bearings upon the Record of Our Lord's Words and Incidents in His Life. 8vo. 9s.

— The Origins of Language and Religion. 8vo. 15s.

**COOKE (E. W.).** Leaves from my Sketch-Book. With Descriptive Text. 50 Plates. 2 Vols. Small folio. 31s. Ed. each.

— (W. H.). History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford. Vol. III. In continuation of Duncumb's History. 4to. £2 12s. ed.

— Additions to Duncumb's History. Vol. II. 4to. 15s.

— The Hundred of Grimeworth, Parts I. and II. 4to. 17s. 6d. each.

**COOKERY (MODERN DOMESTIC).** Adapted for Private Families. By a Lady. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

**COOLEY (THOMAS M.).** [See AMERICA, RAILWAYS OF.]

**CORNEY GRAIN.** By Himself. Post 8vo. 1s.

**COURTHOPE (W. J.).** The Liberal Movement in English Literature. A Series of Essays. Post 8vo. 6s.

— Life and Works of Alexander Pope. With Portraits. 10 Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

**CRABBE (REV. G.).** Life & Works. Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 7s.

**CRAIK (HENRY).** Life of Jonathan Swift. Portrait. 8vo. 18s.

**CRIPPS (WILFRED).** Old English Plate : Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic, its Makers and Marks. New Edition. With Illustrations and 2010 facsimile Plate Marks. Medium 8vo. 21s.

\*\* Tables of the Date Letters and Marks sold separately. 5s.

**CROKER (R. HON. J. W.).** Correspondence and Journals, relating to the Political and Social Events of the first half of the present Century. Edited by LOUIS J. JENNINGS, M.P. Portrait. 8 Vols. 8vo. 45s.

— Progressive Geography for Children. 18mo. 1s 6d.

CROKER (Rt. HON. J. W.). *Boswell's Life of Johnson.* [See *BOSWELL*.]  
 ——— *Historical Essay on the Guillotine.* Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

CROWE AND CAVALCASELLE. *Lives of the Early Flemish Painters.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.; or Large Paper 8vo, 15s.

——— *Life and Times of Titian, with some Account of his Family.* Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

——— *Raphael; His Life and Works.* 2 Vols. 8vo. 33s.

CUMMING (R. GORDON). *Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

CUNDILL (COLONEL J. P.), R.A., and HAKE (C. NAPIER). *Researches on the Power of Explosives.* Translated and Condensed from the French of M. BERTELLOT. With Illustrations. 8vo.

CUNNINGHAM (PROF. W.), D.D. *The Use and Abuse of Money.* Crown 8vo. 3s. (University Extension Series.)

CURRIE (C. L.). *An Argument for the Divinity of Jesus Christ.* Translated from the French of the Abbé EM. BOUGAUD. Post 8vo. 6s.

CURTIUS' (PROFESSOR) *Student's Greek Grammar, for the Upper Forms.* Edited by DR. W. M. SMITH. Post 8vo. 6s.

——— *Elucidations of the above Grammar.* Translated by EVELYN ABBOT. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

——— *Smaller Greek Grammar for the Middle and Lower Forms.* Abridged from the larger work. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

——— *Accidence of the Greek Language.* Extracted from the above work. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

——— *Principles of Greek Etymology.* Translated by A. S. WILKINS and E. B. ENGLAND. New Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

——— *The Greek Verb, its Structure and Development.* Translated by A. S. WILKINS, and E. B. ENGLAND. 8vo. 12s.

CURZON (HON. ROBERT). *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant.* Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CUST (GENERAL). *Warriors of the 17th Century—Civil Wars of France and England.* 2 Vols. 16s. *Commanders of Fleets and Armies.* 2 Vols. 18s.

——— *Annals of the Wars—18th & 19th Century.* With Maps. 9 Vols. Post 8vo. 5s. each.

DAVY (SIR HUMPHREY). *Consolations in Travel; or, Last Days of a Philosopher.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

——— *Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DE COSSON (MAJOR E. A.). *The Cradle of the Blue Nile; a Journey through Abyssinia and Soudan.* Map and Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 21s.

——— *Days and Nights of Service with Sir Gerald Graham's Field Force at Suakin.* Plan and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 14s.

DENNIS (GEORGE). *The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria.* 20 Plans and 200 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo. 21s.

——— (ROBERT). *Industrial Ireland.* Suggestions for a Practical Policy of "Ireland for the Irish." Crown 8vo. 6s.

DARWIN'S (CHARLES) *Life and Letters, with an autobiographical Chapter.* Edited by his Son, FRANCIS DARWIN, F.R.S. Portraits. 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

——— *Biography, founded on the above work.* By FRANCIS DARWIN. 1 Vol. Crown 8vo.

——— *An Illustrated Edition of the Voyage of a Naturalist round the World in H.M.S. Beagle.* With Views of Places Visited and Described. By R. T. Pritchett. 100 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 21s.

DARWIN (CHARLES) *continued.*

JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST DURING A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. Popular Edition. With Portrait. 3s. 6d.

ORIGIN OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION. Library Edition. 2 vols. 12s. ; or popular Edition. 6s.

DESCENT OF MAN, AND SELECTION IN RELATION TO SEX. Woodcuts. Library Ed. 2 vols. 15s. ; or popular Ed. 7s. 6d.

VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION. Woodcuts. 2 Vols. 15s.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE EMOTIONS IN MAN AND ANIMALS. With Illustrations. 12s.

VARIOUS CONTRIVANCES BY WHICH ORCHIDS ARE FERTILIZED BY INSECTS. Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

MOVEMENTS AND HABITS OF CLIMBING PLANTS. Woodcuts. 6s.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS. Woodcuts. 9s.

CROSS AND SELF-FERTILIZATION IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. 9s.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF FLOWERS ON PLANTS OF THE SAME SPECIES. 7s. 6d.

POWER OF MOVEMENT IN PLANTS. Woodcuts.

THE FORMATION OF VEGETABLE MOULD THROUGH THE ACTION OF WORMS. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

FACTS AND ARGUMENTS FOR DARWIN. By FRITZ MULLER. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

DERBY (EARL OF). Iliad of Homer rendered into English Blank Verse. With Portrait. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 10s.

DERRY (BISHOP OF). Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity. Crown 8vo. 9s.

DICEY (PROF. A. V.). England's Case against Home Rule. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— Why England Maintains the Union. A popular rendering of the above. By C. E. S. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

DOG-BREAKING. [See HUTCHINSON.]

DÖLLINGER (DR.). Studies in European History, being Academic Addresses. Translated by MARGARET WARRE. Portrait. 8vo. 14s.

DRAKE'S (SIR FRANCIS) Life, Voyages, and Exploits, by Sea and Land. By JOHN BARROW. Post 8vo. 2s.

DRINKWATER (JOHN). History of the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783. With a Description of that Garrison. Post 8vo. 2s.

DU CHAILLU (PAUL B.). Land of the Midnight Sun; Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

— The Viking Age. The Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking Nations. With 1,800 Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

— Equatorial Africa and Ashango Land. Adventures in the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa, and the Country of the Dwarfs. Popular Edition. With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DUFFERIN (LORD). Letters from High Latitudes; a Yacht Voyage to Iceland. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— Speeches in India, 1884—8. 8vo. 9s.

— (LADY). Our Viceregal Life in India, 1884—1888. Portrait. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— My Canadian Journal, 1872—78. Extracts from Home Letters written while Ld. Dufferin was Gov.-Gen. Portrait, Map, and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 12s. 100 Large Paper Copies, 1s. 1s. each.

DUNCAN (COL.). English in Spain; or, The Story of the War of Succession, 1834-1840. 8vo. 16s.

DÜREK (ALBERT); his Life and Work. By DR. THAUSING. Edited by F. A. EATON. Illustrations. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo. 42s.

EARLE (Professor JOHN). The Psalter of 1539: A Landmark of English Literature. Comprising the Text, in Black Letter Type. With Notes. Square 8vo.

EASTLAKE (SIR C.). Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts. With Memoir by LADY EASTLAKE. 2 Vols. 8vo. 24s.

EDWARDS (W. H.). Voyage up the River Amazon, including a Visit to Para. Post 8vo. 2s.

ELLESMORE (LORD). Two Sieges of Vienna by the Turks. Post 8vo. 2s.

ELLIOT (MRS MINTO). The Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople. Crown 8vo.

ELLIS (W.). Madagascar Revisited. 8vo. 16s.

— Memoir. By HIS SON. Portrait. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— (ROBINSON). Poems and Fragments of Catullus. 16mo. 5s.

ELPHINSTONE (HOW. M.). History of India—the Hindoo and Mahomedan Periods. Edited by PROFESSOR COWELL. Map. 8vo. 18s.

— Rise of the British Power in the East. A Continuation of his History of India in the Hindoo and Mahomedan Periods. Maps. 8vo. 16s.

— Life of. [See COLEBROOK.]

— (H. W.). Patterns for Ornamental Turning. Illustrations. Small 4to. 15s.

ELTON (CAPT.). Adventures among the Lakes and Mountains of Eastern and Central Africa. Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

ELWIN (REV. WARWICK). The Minister of Baptism. A History of Church Opinion from the time of the Apostles, especially with reference to Heretical and Lay Administration. 8vo. 12s.

ENGLAND. [See ARTHUR—BREWER—CROKER—HUME—MAREHAM—SMITH—and STANHOPE.]

ESSAYS ON CATHEDRALS. Edited by DEAN HOWSON. 8vo. 12s.

ETON LATIN GRAMMAR. For use in the Upper Forms. By F. H. RAWLINS, M.A., and W. R. INGR, M.A. Crown 8vo. 6s.

— ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR. For use in the Lower Forms. Compiled by A. C. AINGER, M.A., and H. G. WINTLE, M.A. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

— PREPARATORY ETON GRAMMAR. Abridged from the above Work. By the same Editors. Crown 8vo. 2s.

— FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK, adapted to the Elementary and Preparatory Grammars. By the same Editors. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

— FOURTH FORM OVID. Selections from Ovid and Tibullus. With Notes by H. G. WINTLE. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ETON HORACE. The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Sæculare. With Notes. By F. W. CORNISH, M.A. Maps. Crown 8vo. 6s.

— EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA, by E. P. ROUSE, M.A., and ARTHUR COCKSHOTT, M.A. Crown 8vo. 8s.

— ARITHMETIC. By REV. T. DALTON, M.A. Crown 8vo. 8s.

EXPLOSIVES. [See CUNDILL.]

FERGUSSON (JAMES). History of Architecture in all Countries from the Earliest Times. A New and thoroughly Revised Edition. With 1,700 Illustrations. 5 Vols. Medium 8vo.

Vols. I. & II. Ancient and Mediæval. Edited by PHENÉ SPIERS.

III. Indian & Eastern. 8s. 6d. IV. Modern. 2 vols. 31s. 6d.

**FITZGERALD** (Bishop). *Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, including the origin and progress of the English Reformation, from Wycliffe to the Great Rebellion.* With a Memoir. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

**FITZPATRICK** (WILLIAM J.). *The Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator.* With Portrait. 2 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

**FLEMING** (PROFESSOR). *Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy.* With Quotations and References. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**FLOWER GARDEN.** By REV. THOS. JAMES. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

**FORD** (ISABELLA O.). *Miss Blake of Monkshalton. A Novel.* Crown 8vo. 5s.

**FORD** (RICHARD). *Gatherings from Spain.* Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**FORSYTH** (WILLIAM). *Hortensius; an Historical Essay on the Office and Duties of an Advocate.* Illustrations. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**FORTIFICATION.** [See CLARKE.]

**FRANCE (HISTORY OF).** [See ARTHUR—MARKHAM—SMITH—STUDENTS'—TOQUEVILLE.]

**FREAM** (W.), LL.D. *Elements of Agriculture;* a text-book prepared under the authority of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. With 200 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**FRENCH IN ALGIERS;** *The Soldier of the Foreign Legion—and the Prisoners of Abd-el-Kadir.* Post 8vo. 2s.

**FRERE (MARY).** *Old Deccan Days, or Hindoo Fairy Legends current in Southern India, with Introduction by Sir BARTLE FRERE.* With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

**GALTON** (F.). *Art of Travel; or, Hints on the Shifts and Contrivances available in Wild Countries.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**GAMBIER PARRY** (T.). *The Ministry of Fine Art to the Happiness of Life.* Revised Edition, with an Index. 8vo. 14s.

— (MAJOR). *The Combat with Suffering.* Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**GARDNER** (PROF. PERCY). *New Chapters in Greek History.* Historical results of recent excavations in Greece and Asia Minor. With Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

**GEOGRAPHY.** [See BUNBURY—CROKER—RAMSAY—RICHARDSON—SMITH—STUDENTS'.]

**GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.** (1846 to 1881.)

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS. Royal 8vo.

Vol. I., Part i.—Travels and Researches in Western China. By E. COLBORNE BABER. Maps. 5s.

Part ii.—1. Recent Geography of Central Asia; from Russian Sources. By E. DELMAR MORGAN. 2. Progress of Discovery on the Coasts of New Guinea. By C. B. MARKHAM. Bibliographical Appendix, by E. C. RYE. Maps. 6s.

Part iii.—1. Report on Part of the Ghilzi Country, &c. By Lieut. J. S. BROADFOOT. 2. Journey from Shiraz to Jashk. By J. R. PREECE. 2s. 6d.

Part iv.—Geographical Education. By J. S. KELTIE. 2s. 6d.

Vol. II., Part i.—1. Exploration in S. and S.W. China. By A. R. COLQUHOUN. 2. Bibliography and Cartography of Hispaniola. By H. LIND RUTH. 3. Explorations in Zanzibar Dominions by Lieut. C. STEWART SMITH, R.N. 2s. 6d.

Part ii.—A Bibliography of Algeria, from the Expedition of Charles V. in 1541 to 1887. By SIR R. L. PLAYFAIR. 4s.

Part iii.—1. On the Measurement of Heights by the Barometer. By JOHN BALL, F.R.S. 2. River Entrances. By HUGH ROBERT MILL. 3. Mr. J. F. Needham's Journey in South Eastern Tibet. Part iv.—1. The Bibliography of the Barbary States. Part i. By SIR R. L. PLAYFAIR. 2. Hudson's Bay and Strait. By Commodore A. H. MARKHAM, R.N.

Vol. III., Part i.—Journey of Carey and Dalgleish in Chinese Turkestan and Northern Tibet; and General Prejevalsky on the Geography of Northern Tibet.

**GEORGE (ERNEST).** *The Mosel; Twenty Etchings.* Imperial 4to. 42s.

— *Loire and South of France; Twenty Etchings.* Folio. 42s.

**GERMANY (HISTORY OF).** [See MARKHAM.]

**GIBBON'S** *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* Edited with notes by MILMAN, GUIZOT, and Dr. WM. SMITH. Maps. 8 Vols. 8vo. 80s. Student's Edition. 7s. 6d. (See STUDENT'S.)

**GIFFARD (EDWARD).** *Deeds of Naval Daring; or, Anecdotes of the British Navy.* Fcap. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**GILBERT (JOSIAH).** *Landscape in Art: before the days of Claude and Salvator.* With 150 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 80s.

**GILL (CAPT.).** *The River of Golden Sand. A Journey through China to Burmah.* Edited by E. C. BABER. With MEMOIR by Col. YULE, C.B. Portrait, Map, and Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— (MRS.). *Six Months in Ascension. An Unscientific Account of a Scientific Expedition.* Map. Crown 8vo. 9s.

**GLADSTONE (W. E.).** *Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion.* 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— *Gleanings of Past Years, 1843-78.* 7 Vols. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. each. I. The Throne, the Prince Consort, the Cabinet and Constitution. II. Personal and Literary. III. Historical and Speculative. IV. Foreign. V. and VI. Ecclesiastical. VII. Miscellaneous.

— *Special Aspects of the Irish Question; A Series of Reflections in and since 1886.* Collected from various Sources and Reprinted. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**GLEIG (G. R.).** *Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans.* Post 8vo. 2s.

— *Story of the Battle of Waterloo.* Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

— *Narrative of Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan.* Post 8vo. 2s.

— *Life of Lord Clive.* Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

— *Sir Thomas Munro.* Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**GOLDSMITH'S (OLIVER) Works.** Edited with Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Vignettes. 4 Vols. 8vo. 80s.

**GOMM (F.M. SIR WM.).** *His Letters and Journals, 1799 to 1815.* Edited by F.C. Carr Gomm. With Portrait. 8vo. 12s.

**GORDON (SIR ALEX.).** *Sketches of German Life, and Scenes from the War of Liberation.* Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

— (LADY DUFF). *The Amber-Witch.* Post 8vo. 2s.

See also ROSS.

— *The French in Algiers.* Post 8vo. 2s.

**GORE (Rev. CHARLES, Edited by).** *Lux Mundi. A Series of Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation.* By various Writers. Popular Edition, Crown 8vo. 6s.

— *The Bampton Lectures, 1891; The Incarnation of the Son of God.* 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**GOULBURN (DEAN).** *Three Counsels of the Divine Master for the conduct of the Spiritual Life:—The Commencement; The Virtues; The Conflict.* Crown 8vo. 9s.

See also BURGON.

**GRAMMARS.** [See CURTIUS—ETON—HALL—HUTTON—KING EDWARD—LEATHERS—MARTINEZ—MATTIOLI—SMITH.]

**GREECE (HISTORY OF).** [See GROTE—SMITH—STUDENT'S.]

**GRIFFITH (Rev. CHARLES).** *A History of Strathfieldsaye.* With Illustrations. 4to. 1<sup>st</sup> ed.

## GROTE'S (GEORGE) WORKS :—

HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Alexander the Great. *New Edition.* Portrait, Map, and Plans. 10 Vols. Post 8vo. 5s. each. (*The Volumes may be had Separately.*)

PLATO, and other Companions of Socrates. 3 Vols. 8vo. 4s.; or, *New Edition*, Edited by ALEX. BAIN. 4 Vols. Crown 8vo. 5s. each.

ARISTOTLE. 8vo. 12s.

PERSONAL LIFE. Portrait. 8vo. 12s.

MINOR WORKS. Portrait. 8vo. 14s.

— (Mrs.). A Sketch. By LADY EASTLAKE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

GUILLEMARD (F. H.), M.D. The Voyage of the Marchesa to Kamtschatka and New Guinea. With Notices of Formosa and the Islands of the Malay Archipelago. *New Edition.* With Maps and 150 Illustrations. One volume. Medium 8vo. 21s.

HAKE (G. NAPIER) on Explosives. [See CUNDILL.]

HALL'S (T. D.) School Manual of English Grammar. With Illustrations and Practical Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

— Primary English Grammar for Elementary Schools. With numerous Exercises, and graduated Parsing Lessons. 16mo. 1s.

— Manual of English Composition. With Copious Illustrations and Practical Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

— Child's First Latin Book, comprising a full Practice of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives, with the Verbs. 16mo. 2s.

## HALLAM'S (HENRY) WORKS :—

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. *Library Edition*, 3 Vols. 8vo. 30s. *Cabinet Edition*, 3 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s. *Student's Edition*, Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. *Library Edition*, 8 Vols. 8vo. 30s. *Cabinet Edition*, 8 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s. *Student's Edition*, Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LITERARY HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH CENTURIES. *Library Edition*, 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s. *Cabinet Edition*, 4 Vols. Post 8vo. 16s. [Portrait. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.]

HART'S ARMY LIST. (*Published Quarterly and Annually.*)

HAY (SIR J. H. DRUMMOND). Western Barbary, its Wild Tribes and Savage Animals. Post 8vo. 2s.

HAYWARD (A.). Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers, 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

— The Art of Dining. Post 8vo. 2s.

— A Selection from his Correspondence. Edited with an Introductory account of Mr. Hayward's Early Life. By H. E. CARLISLE. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

## HEAD'S (SIR FRANCIS) WORKS :—

THE ROYAL ENGINEER. Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

LIFE OF SIR JOHN BURGOYNE. Post 8vo. 1s.

RAPID JOURNEYS ACROSS THE PAMPAS. Post 8vo. 2s.

STOKERS AND POKERS; or, the L. and N. W. R. Post 8vo. 2s.

HEBER'S (BISHOP) Journals in India. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 7s.

— Poetical Works. Portrait. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HERODOTUS. A New English Version. Edited, with Notes and Essays by CANON RAWLINSON, SIR H. RAWLINSON and SIR J. G. WILKINSON. Maps and Woodcuts. 4 Vols. 8vo. 48s.

HERRIES (R. HON. JOHN). Memoir of his Public Life. By his Son, Edward Herries, C.B. 2 Vols. 8vo. 24s.

## FOREIGN HAND-BOOKS.

**HAND-BOOK—TRAVEL-TALK.** English, French, German, and Italian. New and Revised Edition. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

— **DICTIONARY**: English, French, and German. Containing all the words and idiomatic phrases likely to be required by a traveller. Bound in leather. 16mo. 6s.

— **HOLLAND AND BELGIUM**. Map and Plans. 6s.

— **NORTH GERMANY and THE RHINE**,— The Black Forest, the Harts, Thüringerwald, Saxon Switzerland, Rügen, the Giant Mountains, Taunus, Odenwald, Elsass, and Lothringen. Map and Plans. Post Svo. 10s.

— **SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA**,— Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Tyrol, Styria, Salzburg, the Dolomites, Hungary, and the Danube, from Ulm to the Black Sea. Maps and Plans. Two Parts. Post Svo. 12s.

— **SWITZERLAND**, Alps of Savoy, and Piedmont In Two Parts. Maps and Plans. Post Svo. 10s.

— **FRANCE**, Part I. Normandy, Brittany, the French Alps, the Loire, Seine, Garonne, and Pyrenees. Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.

— **FRANCE**, Part II. Central France, Auvergne, the Cevennes, Burgundy, the Rhone and Saone, Provence, Nîmes, Arles, Marseilles, the French Alps, Alsace, Lorraine, Champagne, &c. Maps and Plans. Post Svo. 7s. 6d.

— **THE RIVIERA**. Provence, Dauphiné. The Alpes Maritimes, Avignon, Nîmes, Aîles, Marseilles, Toulon, Cannes, Grasse, Nice, Monaco, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, Allasso, Savona, &c.; Grenoble, Grande Chartreuse. Maps and Plans. 8vo. 5s.

— **MEDITERRANEAN** — its Principal Islands, Cities, Seaports, Harbours, and Border Lands. For Travellers and Yachtsmen, with nearly 50 Maps and Plans. Two Part. Post Svo. 21s.

— **ALGERIA AND TUNIS**. Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Tlemcen, Bougie, Tebessa, Biskra, the Atlas Range. Maps and Plans. Post Svo. 12s.

— **PARIS, and Environs**. Maps and Plans. 3s. 6d.

— **SPAIN**, Madrid, The Castiles, The Basque Provinces, Leon, The Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Ronda, Granada, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, The Balearic Islands, &c. &c. Maps and Plans. Two Parts. Post Svo. 20s.

— **PORTUGAL, LISBON, Oporto, Cintra, Mafra, Madeira, the Azores, Canary Islands, &c.** Map and Plan. 12s.

— **NORTH ITALY**, Turin, Milan, Cremona, the Italian Lakes, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Mantua, Vicenza, Padua, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Piacenza, Genoa, the Riviera, Venice, Parma, Modena, and Romagna. Maps and Plans. Post Svo. 10s.

— **CENTRAL ITALY**, Florence, Lucca, Tuscany, The Marshes, Umbria, &c. Maps and Plans. Two Parts. Post Svo. 6s.

— **ROME AND ITS ENVIRONS**. 50 Maps and Plans. 10s.

— **SOUTH ITALY AND SICILY**, including Naples and its Environs, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius; Sorrento; Capri; Amalfi, Paestum, Pozzuoli, Capua, Taranto, Bari; Brindisi and the Roads from Rome to Naples; Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Catania, &c. Two Parts. Maps. Post Svo. 12s.

— **NORWAY**, Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem. The Fjords and Fjords. An entirely new Edition. Maps and Plans. 7s. 6d.

— **SWEDEN**, Stockholm, Upsala, Gothenburg, the Shores of the Baltic, &c. Maps and Plan. Post Svo. 6s.

---

**HAND-BOOK—DENMARK**, Sleswig, Holstein, Copenhagen, Jutland, Iceland. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

RUSSIA, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSOOW, POLAND, and FINLAND. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 18s.

GREECE, the Ionian Islands, Athens, the Peloponnesus, the Islands of the Aegean Sea, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia, &c. In Two Parts. Maps, Plans, and Views. Post 8vo. 24s.

TURKEY IN ASIA—CONSTANTINOPLE, the Bosphorus, Dardanelles, Brousa, Plain of Troy, Crete, Cyprus, Smyrna, Ephesus, the Seven Churches, Coasts of the Black Sea, Armenia, Euphrates Valley, Route to India, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo.

EGYPT. The Course of the Nile through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandria, Cairo, Thebes, Suez Canal, the Pyramids, Sinai, the Fyoom, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

HOLY LAND—SYRIA, PALESTINE, MOAB, HAURAN, Syrian Deserts, Jerusalem, Damascus; and Palmyra. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 18s. “\* Map of Palestine. In case. 12s.

BOMBAY—Poonah, Beejapoor, Kolapoor, Goa, Jubulpoor, Indore, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Somnauth, Kurrachee, &c. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

MADRAS—Trichinopoli, Madura, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, Bangalore, Mysore, The Nilgiris, Wynad, Ootacamund, Calicut, Hyderabad, Ajanta, Elura Caves, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 15s.

BENGAL—Calcutta, Orissa, British Burmah, Rangoon, Moulmein, Mandalay, Darjiling, Dacca, Patna, Benares, N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, Gwalior, Naini Tal, Delhi, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 20s.

THE PANJAB—Amraoti, Indore, Ajmir, Jaypur, Rohtak, Saharanpur, Ambala, Ludhiana, Lahore, Kulu, Simla, Sialkot, Peshawar, Rawal Pindi, Attock, Karachi, Sibi, &c. Maps. 15s.

INDIA AND CEYLON, including the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras (the Punjab, North-west Provinces, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Mysore, &c.), the Native States and Assam. With 55 Maps and Plans of Towns and Buildings. Post 8vo. 15s.

JAPAN. Revised and for the most part Rewritten. With 15 Maps. Post 8vo. 15s. net.

---

### ENGLISH HAND-BOOKS.

**HAND-BOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES.** An Alphabetical Hand-Book. In One Volume. With Map. Post 8vo. 12s.

LONDON. Maps and Plans. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON within a circuit of 20 miles. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. 20 Woodcuts. 10s. 6d.

EASTERN COUNTIES, Chelmsford, Harwich, Colchester, Maldon, Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Felixstowe, Lowestoft, Norwich, Yarmouth, Cromer, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

CATHEDRALS of Oxford, Peterborough, Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln. With 90 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 21s.

KENT, Canterbury, Dover, Ramsgate, Sheerness, Rochester, Chatham, Woolwich. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SUSSEX, Brighton, Chichester, Worthing, Hastings, Lewes, Arundel, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

---

**HAND-BOOK—SURREY AND HANTS**, Kingston, Croydon, Reigate, Guildford, Dorking, Winchester, Southampton, New Forest, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

— **BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON**, Windsor, Eton, Reading, Aylesbury, Uxbridge, Wycombe, Henley, Oxford, Blenheim, the Thames, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.

— **WILTS, DORSET, AND SOMERSET**, Salisbury, Chippenham, Weymouth, Sherborne, Wells, Bath, Bristol, Tavistock, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 12s.

— **DEVON**, Exeter, Ilfracombe, Linton, Sidmouth, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Torquay. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **CORNWALL**, Launceston, Penzance, Falmouth, the Lizard, Land's End, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 6s.

— **CATHEDRALS** of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Wells, Chichester, Rochester, Canterbury, and St. Albans. With 130 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 36s. St. Albans separately. 6s.

— **GLoucester, Hereford, and Worcester**, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Leonminster, Ross, Malmesbury, Kidderminster, Dudley, Evesham, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 9s.

— **CATHEDRALS** of Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Lichfield. With 50 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 16s.

— **NORTH WALES**, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Snowdon, Llanberis, Dolgellau, Conway, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s.

— **SOUTH WALES**, Monmouth, Llandaff, Merthyr, Vale of Neath, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Tenby, Swansea, The Wye, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 7s.

— **CATHEDRALS OF BANGOR, ST. ASAPH, Llandaff, and St. David's**. With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 15s.

— **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND**— Northampton, Peterborough, Towcester, Daventry, Market Harborough, Kettering, Wellingborough, Thrapston, Stamford, Uppingham, Oakham. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, STAFFORD**, Matlock, Bakewell, Chatsworth, The Peak, Buxton, Hardwick, Dove Dale, Ashborne, Southwell, Mansfield, Retford, Burton, Belvoir, Melton Mowbray, Wolverhampton, Lichfield, Walsall, Tamworth. Map. Post 8vo.

— **SHROPSHIRE AND CHESHIRE**, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Chester, Crewe, Alderley, Stockport, Birkenhead. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

— **LANCASHIRE**, Warrington, Bury, Manchester, Liverpool, Burnley, Clitheroe, Bolton, Blackburne, Wigan, Preston, Rochdale, Lancaster, Southport, Blackpool, &c. Maps & Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **THE ENGLISH LAKES**, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire; Lancaster, Furness Abbey, Ambleside, Kendal, Windermere, Coniston, Keswick, Grasmere, Ullswater, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Penrith, Appleby, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **YORKSHIRE**, Doncaster, Hull, Selby, Beverley, Scarborough, Whitby, Harrogate, Ripon, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

— **CATHEDRALS** of York, Ripon, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Manchester. With 60 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Cr. 8vo. 21s.

— **DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND**, Newcastle, Darlington, Stockton, Hartlepool, Shields, Berwick-on-Tweed, Morpeth, Tynemouth, Coldstream, Alnwick, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

— **LINCOLNSHIRE**, Grantham, Lincoln, Stamford, Sleaford, Spalding, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Boston. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— **WARWICKSHIRE**. Map. Post 8vo.

— **HERTS, BEDS AND HUNTS**.

**HAND-BOOK—SCOTLAND.** Edinburgh, Melrose, Kelso, Glasgow, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Arran, The Clyde, Oban, Inverary, Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine and Trossachs, Caledonian Canal, Inverness, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Braemar, Skye, Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.

— **IRELAND.** Dublin, Belfast, the Giant's Causeway, Donegal, Galway, Wexford, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Killarney, Bantry, Glengariff, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

**HICKSON (DR. SYDNEY J.).** A Naturalist in North Celebes; a Narrative of Travels in Minahassa, the Sangir and Talant Islands, with Notices of the Fauna, Flora, and Ethnology of the Districts visited. Med. and Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

**HISLOP (STEPHEN).** [See SMITH, GEORGE.]

**HOBSON (J. A.).** [See MUMMERY.]

**HOLLWAY (J. G.).** A Month in Norway. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

**HONEY BEE.** By REV. THOMAS JAMES. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

**HOOK (DEAN).** Church Dictionary. A Manual of Reference for Clergymen and Students. New Edition, thoroughly revised. Edited by WALTER HOOK, M.A., and W. R. W. STEPHENS, M.A. Med. 8vo. 21s.

— **(THEODORE) LIFE.** By J. G. LOOKHART. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

**HOPE (A. J. BERESFORD).** Worship in the Church of England. 8vo, 9s.; or, Popular Selections from, 8vo, 2s. 6d.

— **WORSHIP AND ORDER.** 8vo. 9s.

**HOPE-SCOTT (JAMES),** Memoir. [See ORNSBY.]

**HORACE;** a New Edition of the Text. Edited by DEAN MILMAN. With 100 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— [See ETON.]

**HOUGHTON'S (LORD) Monographs.** Portraits. 10s. 6d.

— **POETICAL WORKS.** Portrait. 2 Vols. 12s.

— **(ROBERT LORD) Stray Verses, 1889-90.** Crown 8vo. 6s.

**HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.** A Series of Works adapted for all circles and classes of Readers, having been selected for their acknowledged interest, and ability of the Authors. Post 8vo. Published at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, and arranged under two distinctive heads as follows:—

CLASS A.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND HISTORIC TALES.

<b>SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.</b> By JOHN DRINKWATER. 2s.	<b>THE WAYSIDE CROSS.</b> By CAPT. MILMAN. 2s.
<b>THE AMBER-WITCH.</b> By LADY DUFF GORDON. 2s.	<b>SKETCHES OF GERMAN LIFE.</b> By SIR A. GORDON. 3s. 6d.
<b>CROMWELL AND BUNYAN.</b> By ROBERT SOUTHHEY. 2s.	<b>THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.</b> By REV. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.
<b>LIFE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.</b> By JOHN BARROW. 2s.	<b>AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF STEFENS.</b> 2s.
<b>CAMPAIGNS AT WASHINGTON.</b> By REV. G. R. GLEIG. 2s.	<b>THE BRITISH POETS.</b> By THOMAS CAMPBELL. 3s. 6d.
<b>THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS.</b> By LADY DUFF GORDON. 2s.	<b>HISTORICAL ESSAYS.</b> By LORD MABON. 3s. 6d.
<b>THE FALL OF THE JESUITS.</b> 2s.	<b>LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.</b> By REV. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.
<b>LIFE OF CONDÉ.</b> By LORD MABON. 3s. 6d.	<b>NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.</b> By SIR F. B. HEAD. 2s.
<b>SALE'S BRIGADE.</b> By REV. G. R. GLEIG. 2s.	<b>LIFE OF MUNRO.</b> By REV. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.
<b>THE SIEGES OF VIENNA.</b> By LORD ELLESMORE. 2s.	

## CLASS B.

## VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND ADVENTURES.

JOURNALS IN INDIA. By BISHOP HEBER. 2 Vols. 7s.  
 TRAVELS IN THE HOLY LAND. By IRBY and MANGLES. 2s.  
 MOROCCO AND THE MOORS. By J. DRUMMOND HAY. 2s.  
 LETTERS FROM THE BALTIc. By A LADY. 2s.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES By MRS. MEREDITH. 2s.  
 THE WEST INDIES. By M. G. LEWIS. 2s.  
 SKETCHES OF PERSIA. By SIR JOHN MALCOLM. 3s. 6d.  
 MEMOIRS OF FATHER RIPA. 2s.  
 TYPEE AND OMOO. By HERMANN MELVILLE. 2 Vols. 7s.  
 MISSIONARY LIFE IN CANADA. By REV. J. ABBOTT. 2s.  
 LETTERS FROM MADRAS. By A LADY. 2s.

\* \* \* Each work may be had separately.

HUME (The Student's). A History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution of 1688. New Edition, revised, corrected, and continued to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By J. S. BREWER, M.A. With 7 Coloured Maps & 70 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
 \* \* \* Sold also in 3 parts. Price 2s. 6d. each.

HUNNEWELL (JAMES F.). England's Chronicle in Stone; Derived from Personal Observations of the Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys, Monasteries, Castles, and Palaces, made in Journeys through the Imperial Island. With Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 2s.

HUTCHINSON (Gen.). Dog Breaking, with Odds and Ends for those who love the Dog and the Gun. With 40 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. \* \* \* A Summary of the Rules for Gamekeepers. 1s.

HUTTON (H. E.). Principia Graeca; an Introduction to the Study of Greek. Comprehending Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with Vocabularies. Sixth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

HYMNOLOGY, DICTIONARY OF. [See JULIAN.]

ICELAND. [See COLES—DUFFERIN.]

INDIA. [See BROADFOOT—DUFFERIN—ELPHINSTONE—HAND-BOOK—SMITH—TEMPLE—MONIER WILLIAMS—LYALL.]

IRBY AND MANGLES' Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria, and the Holy Land. Post 8vo. 2s.

JAMES (F. L.). The Wild Tribes of the Soudan: with an account of the route from Wady Halsa to Dongola and Berber. With Chapter on the Soudan, by SIR S. BAKER. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JAMESON (Mrs.). Lives of the Early Italian Painters—and the Progress of Painting in Italy—Cimabue to Bassano. With 50 Portraits. Post 8vo. 12s.

JANNARIS (Prof. A. N.). A Pocket Dictionary of the Modern Greek and English Languages, as actually Written and Spoken. Being a copious Vocabulary of all Words and Expressions Current in Ordinary Reading and in Everyday Talk, with Special Illustration by means of Distinctive Signs, of the Colloquial and Popular Greek Language, for the Guidance of Students and Travellers. Fcap. 8vo.

JAPAN. [See BIRD—HANDBOOK—REED.]

JENNINGS (L. J.). *Field Paths and Green Lanes: or Walks in Surrey and Sussex.* Popular Edition. With Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 6s. [See also CROKER.]

JERVIS (REV. W. H.). *The Gallican Church, from the Concordat of Bologna, 1516, to the Revolution.* With an Introduction, Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

JESSE (EDWARD). *Gleanings in Natural History.* Fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

JOHNSON'S (DR. SAMUEL) *Life.* [See BOSWELL.]

JULIAN (REV. JOHN J.). *A Dictionary of Hymnology. A Companion to Existing Hymn Books. Setting forth the Origin and History of the Hymns contained in the Principal Hymnals, with Notices of their Authors, &c., &c.* Medium 8vo. (1626 pp.) 42s.

JUNIUS' *HANDWRITING* Professionally investigated. Edited by the Hon. E. TWISLETON. With Facsimiles, Woodcuts, &c. 4to. £3 8s.

KEENE (H. G.). *The Literature of France.* 220 pp. Crown 8vo. 3s. (University Extension Manuals.)

KENDAL (MAS.). *Dramatic Opinions.* Post 8vo. 1s.

KERR (ROST.). *The Consulting Architect: Practical Notes on Administrative Difficulties.* Crown 8vo. 9s.

KING EDWARD VII's *Latin Grammar.* 12mo. 3s. 6d.

First Latin Book. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

KIRKES' *Handbook of Physiology.* Edited by W. MORRANT BAKER and V. D. HARRIS. With 500 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

KNIGHT (PROF.). *The Philosophy of the Beautiful.* Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. (University Extension Manuals.)

KUGLER'S *HANDBOOK OF PAINTING.*—*The Italian Schools.* A New Edition, revised. By Sir HENRY LAYARD. With 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 80s.

— The German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. New Edition revised. By Sir J. A. CROWNE. With 60 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

LANE (E. W.). *Account of the Manners and Customs of Modern Egyptians.* With Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

LAWLESS (HON. EMILY). *Major Lawrence, F.L.S.: a Novel.* 3 Vols. Crown 8vo. 31s. 6d. Cheap Edition, 6s.

— Plain Frances Mowbray, etc. Crown 8vo. 6s.

LAYARD (Sir A. H.). *Nineveh and its Remains.* With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— *Nineveh and Babylon.* Illusts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— Early Adventures in Persia, Babylonia, and Susiana, including a residence among the Bakhtiari and other wild tribes, before the discovery of Nineveh. Portrait, Illustrations and Maps. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

LEATHES (STANLEY). *Practical Hebrew Grammar.* With the Hebrew Text of Genesis i.—vi., and Psalms i.—vi. Grammatical Analysis and Vocabulary. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LENNEP (REV. H. J. VAN). *Travels in Asia Minor.* With Illustrations of Biblical History and Archaeology. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

— *Modern Customs and Manners of Bible Lands, in Illustration of Scripture.* Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

LESLIE (C. R.). *Handbook for Young Painters.* Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LETO (POMPONIO). Eight Months at Rome during the Vatican Council. 8vo. 12s.

LETTERS FROM THE BALTIC. By LADY EASTLAKE. Post 8vo. 2s.

————— MADRAS. By MRS. MAITLAND. Post 8vo. 2s.

————— SIERRA LEONE. By MRS. MELVILLE. 3s. 6d.

LEVI (LEONE). History of British Commerce; and Economic Progress of the Nation, from 1763 to 1878. 8vo. 18s.

————— The Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes in 1888-9. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

LEWIS (T. HAYTER). The Holy Places of Jerusalem. Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LEX SALICA; the Ten Texts with the Glosses and the Lex Emendata. Synoptically edited by J. H. HEERLÉ. With Notes on the Frankish Words in the Lex Salica by H. KERN, of Leyden. 4to. 42s.

LIDDELL (DEAN). Student's History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the establishment of the Empire. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LIND (JENNY), THE ARTIST, 1820—1851. Her early Art-life and Dramatic Career. From Original Documents, Letters, Diaries, &c., in the possession of MR. GOLDSCHMIDT. By Canon H. SCOTT HOLLAND, M.A., and W. S. ROCKSTRO. With Portraits, Illustrations, and Appendix of Music. 2 Vols. 8vo. 32s.

LINDSAY (LORD). Sketches of the History of Christian Art. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 21s.

LISPINGS from LOW LATITUDES; or, the Journal of the Hon. Impulsia Gushington. Edited by Lord DUFFERIN. With 24 Plates. 4to. 21s.

LIVINGSTONE (DR.). First Expedition to Africa, 1840—56. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

————— Second Expedition to Africa, 1858—64. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

————— Last Journals in Central Africa, to his Death. By Rev. HORACE WALLER. Maps and Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 15s.

————— Personal Life. By Wm. G. Blaikie, D.D. With Map and Portrait. 8vo. 6s.

LOCKHART (J. G.). Ancient Spanish Ballads. Historical and Romantic. Translated, with Notes. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s.

————— Life of Theodore Hook. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

LONDON: Past and Present; its History, Associations, and Traditions. By HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Based on Cunningham's Handbook. Library Edition, on Laid Paper 3 Vols. Medium 8vo. 31. 3s.

LOUDON (MRS.). Gardening for Ladies. With Directions and Calendar of Operations for Every Month. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

LUMHOLTZ (DR. C.). Among Cannibals; An Account of Four Years' Travels in Australia, and of Camp Life among the Aborigines of Queensland. With Maps and 120 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 24s.

LUTHER (MARTIN). The First Principles of the Reformation, or the Three Primary Works of Dr. Martin Luther. Portrait. 8vo. 12s.

LYALL (SIR ALFRED C.), K.C.B. Asiatic Studies; Religious and Social. 8vo. 12s.

LYLLE (SIR CHARLES). Student's Elements of Geology. A new Edition, entirely revised by Professor P. M. DUNCAN, F.R.S. With (0) Illustrations. Post 8vo. 9s.

————— Life, Letters, and Journals. Edited by his sister-in-law, MRS. LYALL. With Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 30s.

LYNDHURST (LORD). [See MARTIN.]

McCLINTOCK (SIR L.). *Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions in the Arctic Seas.* With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MACDONALD (A.). *Too Late for Gordon and Khartoum.* With Maps and Plans. 8vo. 12s.

MACGREGOR (J.). *Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea, Gennesareth, &c. A Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt and the Waters of Damascus.* With 70 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MACKAY (THOMAS). *The English Poor. A Sketch of their Social and Economic History; and an attempt to estimate the influence of private property on character and habit.* Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— *A Plea for Liberty: an Argument against Socialism and Socialistic Legislation.* Essays by various Writers. With an Introduction by HERBERT SPENCER. *Third and Popular Edition.* With a New and Original Essay on Self Help and State Pensions by C. J. LADLEY. Post 8vo. 2s.

MAHON (LORD). [See STANHOPE.]

MAINE (SIR H. SUMNER). *A Memoir of, by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, with a Selection from his Indian Speeches and Minutes.* Edited by WHITLEY STOKES. With Portrait. 8vo.

— *Ancient Law: its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas.* 8vo. 9s.

— *Village Communities in the East and West.* 8vo. 9s.

— *Early History of Institutions.* 8vo. 9s.

— *Dissertations on Early Law and Custom.* 8vo. 9s.

— *Popular Government.* 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— *International Law.* 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MALCOLM (SIR JOHN). *Sketches of Persia.* Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MARCO POLO. [See YULE.]

MARKHAM (MRS.). *History of England. From the First Invasion by the Romans, continued down to 1880.* Woodcuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

— *History of France. From the Conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar, continued down to 1878.* Woodcuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

— *History of Germany. From its Invasion by Marius to the completion of Cologne Cathedral.* Woodcuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

— (CLEMENTS R.). *A Popular Account of Peruvian Bark and its introduction into British India.* With Maps. Post 8vo. 14s.

MARSH (G. P.). *Student's Manual of the English Language.* Edited with Additions. By DR. WM. SMITH. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MARTIN (SIR THEODORE). *Life of Lord Lyndhurst. With Portraits.* 8vo. 16s.

MASTERS in English Theology. Lectures by Eminent Divines. With Introduction by Canon Barry. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MATTHIÆS GREEK GRAMMAR. Abridged by BLOMFIELD. Revised by E. S. CROKE. 12mo. 4s.

MAUREL'S Character, Actions, &c., of Wellington. 1s. 6d.

MELVILLE (HERMANN). *Marquesas and South Sea Islands.* 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 7s.

MEREDITH (MRS. C.). *Notes & Sketches of N. S. Wales.* Post 8vo. 2s.

MEXICO. [See BROOKLEHURST—RUXTON.]

MICHAEL ANGELO, Sculptor, Painter, and Architect. His Life and Works. By C. HEATH WILSON. Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

MILL (DR. H. R.). *The Realm of Nature: An Outline of Physiography.* With 19 Coloured Maps and 68 Illustrations and Diagrams (38J pp.). Crown 8vo. 6s. (University Extension Manuals.)

**MILLER (Wm.).** A Dictionary of English Names of Plants applied among English-speaking People to Plants, Trees, and Shrubs. In Two Parts. Latin-English and English-Latin. Medium 8vo. 12s.

**MILMAN'S (DEAN) WORKS:—**

**HISTORY OF THE JEWS**, from the earliest Period down to Modern Times. 3 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

**EARLY CHRISTIANITY**, from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire. 3 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

**LATIN CHRISTIANITY**, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nickolas V. 9 Vols. Post 8vo. 36s.

**HANDBOOK TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**. Woodcuts. 10s. 6d.

**QUINTI HORATII FLACCI OPERA**. Woodcuts. Sm. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**FALL OF JERUSALEM**. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

— (BISHOP, D.D.) **Life**. With a Selection from his Correspondence and Journals. By his Sister. Map. 8vo. 12s.

**MILNE (DAVID, M.A.).** A Readable Dictionary of the English Language. Etymologically arranged. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**MINCHIN (J. G.).** The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**MISS BLAKE OF MONKSHALTTON**. By ISABELLA FORD. A New Novel. Crown 8vo. 5s.

**MIVART (ST. GEORGE).** Lessons from Nature; as manifested in Mind and Matter. 8vo. 15s.

— **The Cat**. An Introduction to the Study of Backboned Animals, especially Mammals. With 200 Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 30s.

**MOGGRIDGE (M. W.).** Method in Almsgiving. A Handbook for Helpers. Post 8vo. 3s. ed.

**MOORE (THOMAS).** Life and Letters of Lord Byron. [See BYRON.]

**MORELLI (GIOVANNI).** Italian Painters. Critical Studies of their Works. The Borghese and Doria Pamphilj Galleries in Rome. Translated from the German by CONSTANCE JOCELYN FOULKE, with an Introductory Notice by Sir HENRY LAYARD, G.C.B. 15s.

**MOSELEY (PROF. H. N.).** Notes by a Naturalist during the voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" round the World in the years 1872-76, under the command of Captain Sir G. S. Nares, and Captain F. T. Thomson. A New and Cheaper Edit., with Portrait, Map, and numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo.

**MOTLEY (JOHN LOTHROP).** The Correspondence of. With Portrait. 2 Vols. 8vo. 30s.

— **History of the United Netherlands**: from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609. Portraits. 4 Vols. Post 8vo. 6s. each.

— **Life and Death of John of Barneveld**. Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

**MUIRHEAD (JOHN H.).** The Elements of Ethics. Crown 8vo. 8s. (University Extension Series.)

**MUMMERY (A. F.) AND J. A. HOBSON.** The Physiology of Industry: Being an Exposure of certain Fallacies in existing Theories of Political Economy. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**MUNRO'S (GENERAL) LIFE.** By REV. G. R. GLASS. 3s. 6d.

**MUNTHE (AXEL).** Letters from a Mourning City. Naples during the Autumn of 1884. Translated by MAUD VALERIE WHITE. With a Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**MURCHISON (SIR RODERICK).** And his Contemporaries. By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE. Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 30s.

**MURRAY (JOHN).** A Publisher and his Friends : Memoir and Correspondence of the late John Murray, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of the House, 1768—1843. By SAMUEL SMILES, LL.D. With Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 32s.

**MURRAY (A. S.).** A History of Greek Sculpture from the Earliest Times. With 180 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo. 36s.

— Handbook of Greek Archaeology. Sculpture, Vases, Bronzes, Gems, Terra-cottas, Architecture, Mural Paintings, &c. Many Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 18s.

**MURRAY'S MAGAZINE.** Vol. I. to Vol. X. 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.

**NADAILLAC (MARQUIS DE).** Prehistoric America. Translated by N. D'ANVERS. With Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

**NAPIER (GENERAL SIR CHARLES).** His Life. By the Hon. WM. NAPIER BRUCE. With Portrait and Maps. Crown 8vo. 12s.

— (GENERAL SIR GEORGE T.). Passages in his Early Military Life written by himself. Edited by his Son, GENERAL WM. C. E. NAPIER. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— (SIR WM.). English Battles and Sieges of the Peninsular War. Portrait. Post 8vo. 5s.

**NASMYTH (JAMES).** An Autobiography. Edited by Samuel Smiles, LL.D., with Portrait, and 70 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s. ; or Large Paper, 18s.

— The Moon : Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite. With 26 Plates and numerous Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 21s.

**NEWMAN (MRS.).** Begun in Jest. A New Novel. 3 vols. Crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

**NEW TESTAMENT.** With Short Explanatory Commentary. By ARCHDEACON CHURTON, M.A., and the BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S. With 110 authentic Views, &c. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 21s. bound.

**NEWTH (SAMUEL).** First Book of Natural Philosophy ; an Introduction to the Study of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Heat, and Sound, with numerous Examples. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

— Elements of Mechanics, including Hydrostatics, with numerous Examples. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

— Mathematical Examples. A Graduated Series of Elementary Examples in Arithmetic, Algebra, Logarithms, Trigonometry, and Mechanics. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**NIMROD, On the Chase—Turf—and Road.** With Portrait and Plates. Crown 8vo. 5s. Or with Coloured Plates, 7s. 6d.

**NORRIS (W. E.).** Marcia. A Novel. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**NORTHCOTE'S (SIR JOHN).** Notebook in the Long Parliament. Containing Proceedings during its First Session, 1640. Edited, with a Memoir, by A. H. A. Hamilton. Crown 8vo. 9s.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIPS:** A Popular Account of their Construction, Development, Management, and Appearances. By Various Writers. Beautifully Illustrated, with 96 Woodcuts, Maps, &c. Medium 8vo. 12s.

**O'CONNELL (DANIEL).** [See FITZPATRICK.]

**ORNSBY (PROF. R.).** Memoirs of J. Hope Scott, Q.C. (of Abbotsford). 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

**OTTER (R. H.).** Winters Abroad : Some Information respecting Places visited by the Author on account of his Health. 7s. 6d.

**OVID LESSONS.** [See ETON.]

**OWEN (LIEUT.-COL.).** Principles and Practice of Modern Artillery. With Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

**OXENHAM (REV. W.).** English Notes for Latin Elegiacs ; with Prefatory Rules of Composition in Elegiac Metre. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

**PAGET (LORD GEORGE).** The Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimea. Map. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**PALGRAVE (R. H. I.).** Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. 5s.

**PALLISER (Mrs.).** Mottoes for Monuments, or Epitaphs selected for General Use and Study. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**PARKER (C. S.), M.P.** [See PEEL.]

**PEEL'S (SIR ROBERT) Memoirs.** 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 15s.

— Life of: Early years; as Secretary for Ireland, 1812-18, and Secretary of State, 1822-27. Published by his Trustees, Viscount Hardinge and Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel. Edited by CHARLES STUART PARKER, M.P. With Portrait. 8vo. 18s.

**PENN (RICHARD).** Maxims and Hints for an Angler and Chess-player. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

**PERCY (JOHN, M.D.).** METALLURGY. Fuel, Wood, Peat, Coa', Charcoal, Coke, Fire-Clays. Illustrations. 8vo. 80s.

— Lead, including part of Silver. Illustrations. 8vo. 80s.

— Silver and Gold. Part I. Illustrations. 8vo. 80s.

— Iron and Steel. A New and Revised Edition, with the Author's Latest Corrections, and brought down to the present time. By H. BAUMERAN, F.G.S. Illustrations. 8vo.

**PERRY (REV. CANON).** History of the English Church. See STUDENTS' MANUALS.

**PHILLIPS (SAMUEL).** Literary Essays from "The Times." With Portrait. 2 Vols. Fcap. 8vo. 7s.

**POLLOCK (C. E.).** A Book of Family Prayers. Selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England. 16mo. 8s. 6d.

**POPE'S (ALEXANDER) Life and Works.** With Introductions and Notes, by J. W. CROKER, REV. W. ELWIN, and W. J. COURTHOPE. 10 Vols. With Portraits. 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

**PORTER (REV. J. L.).** Damascus, Palmyra, and Lebanon. Map and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**PRAYER-BOOK (BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED).** With Notes, by REV. THOS. JAMES. Medium 8vo. 18s. cloth.

**PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.** Memoir and Correspondence, By LADY ROSE WEIGALL. With Portrait. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**PRITCHARD (CHARLES, D.D.).** Occasional Thoughts of an Astronomer on Nature and Revelation. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**PSALMS OF DAVID.** With Notes Explanatory and Critical by Dean Johnson, Canon Elliott, and Canon Cook. Medium 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**PUSS IN BOOTS.** With 12 Illustrations. By OTTO SPECKTER. 16mo. 1s. 6d. Or coloured, 2s. 6d.

**QUARTERLY REVIEW (THE).** 8vo. 6s.

**QUILL (ALBERT W.).** History of P. Cornelius Tacitus. Translated into English, with Introduction and Notes Critical and Explanatory. 2 Vols. 8vo.

**RAE (EDWARD).** Country of the Moors. A Journey from Tripoli to the Holy City of Kairwan. Etchings. Crown 8vo. 12s.

— The White Sea Peninsula. Journey to the White Sea, and the Kola Peninsula. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 15s.

— (GEORGE). The Country Banker; His Clients, Cares, and Work, from the Experience of Forty Years. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**RAMSAY (PROF. W. M.).** The Historical Geography of Asia Minor. With 6 Maps, Tables, &c. 8vo. 18s.

**RASSAM (HORMUZ).** British Mission to Abyssinia. Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

**RAWLINSON'S (CANON)** Five Great Monarchies of Chaldea, Assyria, Media, Babylonia, and Persia. With Maps and Illustrations. 8 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

— Herodotus, a new English Version. *See* page 12.

**RAWLINSON'S (SIR HENRY)** England and Russia in the East; a Series of Papers on the Condition of Central Asia. Map. 8vo. 12s.

**REJECTED ADDRESSES (THE)**. By JAMES AND HORACE SMITH. Woodcuts. Post Svo. 3s. 6d.; or *Popular Edition*, Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

**RICARDO'S (DAVID)** Works. With a Notice of his Life and Writings. By J. R. McCULLOCH. 8vo. 16s.

**RIPA (FATHER)**. Residence at the Court of Peking. Post 8vo. 2s.

**ROBERTSON (CANON)**. History of the Christian Church, from the Apostolic Age to the Reformation, 1517. 8 Vols. Post 8vo. 6s. each.

**ROBINSON (W.)**. English Flower Garden. An Illustrated Dictionary of all the Plants used, and Directions for their Culture and Arrangement. With numerous Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 15s.

— The Vegetable Garden; or, the Edible Vegetables, Salads, and Herbs cultivated in Europe and America. By M. VIL-MORIN-ANDRIEUX. With 750 Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

— Sub-Tropical Garden. Illustrations. Small 8vo. 5s.

— Parks and Gardens of Paris, considered in Relation to other Cities. 350 Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

— Wild Garden; or, Our Groves and Gardens made Beautiful by the Naturalization of Hardy Exotic Plants. With 90 Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

— God's Acre Beautiful; or, the Cemeteries of the Future. With 8 Illustrations. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**ROMANS**, St. Paul's Epistle to the. With Notes and Commentary by E. H. GIFFORD, D.D. Medium 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**ROME (HISTORY OF)**. [See GIBBON—INGE—LIDDELL—SMITH—STUDENTS'.]

**ROMILLY (HUGH H.)**. The Western Pacific and New Guinea. 2nd Edition. With a Map. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**ROSS (MRS.)** The Land of Manfred, Prince of Tarentum and King of Sicily: Rambles in remote parts of S. Italy, with special reference to their Historical associations. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**RUMBOLD (SIR HORACE)**. The Great Silver River: Notes of a Residence in the Argentine Republic. Second Edition, with Additional Chapter. With Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

**RUXTON (GEO. F.)**. Travels in Mexico; with Adventures among Wild Tribes and Animals of the Prairies and Rocky Mountains. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**ST. JOHN (CHARLES)**. Wild Sports and Natural History of the Highlands of Scotland. Illustrated Edition. Crown 8vo. 15s. *Cheap Edition*, Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

— (BAYLE). Adventures in the Libyan Desert. Post 8vo. 2s.

**ST. MAUR (MRS. ALGERNON), LADY SEYMOUR**. Impressions of a Tenderfoot, during a Journey in search of Sport in the Far West. With Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 12s.

**SALE'S (SIR ROBERT)** Brigade in Afghanistan. With an Account of the Defence of Jellalabad. By Rev. G. R. GLIG. Post 8vo. 2s.

**SALMON (PROF. GEO., D.D.)**. An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, and an Investigation into Modern Biblical Criticism, based on the most recent Sources of Information. Crown 8vo. 9s.

— Lectures on the Infallibility of the Church. Post 8vo. 9s.

**SCEPTICISM IN GEOLOGY**; and the Reasons for it. An assemblage of facts from Nature combining to refute the theory of "Causes now in Action." By **VERIFIER**. Woodcuts. Cro 8vo. 6s.

**SCHARF (GEORGE)**. Authentic Portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots.

An attempt to distinguish those to be relied upon from others indiscriminately bearing her name, and to dispel the confused ideas that have so long prevailed respecting her personal appearance. With Illustrations. Large 8vo.

**SCHLIEMANN (DR. HENRY)**. Ancient Mycenæ. Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 50s.

Ilion; the City and Country of the Trojans, With an Autobiography. Illustrations. Imperial 8vo. 50s.

Troja: Results of the Latest Researches and Discoveries on the site of Homer's Troy, and other sites made in 1882. Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 42s.

Tiryns: A Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns, discovered by excavations in 1884-5. With Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 42s.

**SCHREIBER (LADY CHARLOTTE)**. English Fans and Fan Leaves. Collected and Described. With 160 Plates. Folio. 7l. 7s.

Foreign Fans and Fan Leaves. French, Italian, and German, chiefly relating to the French Revolution, Collected and Described. 160 Plates. Folio. 7l. 7s.

Playing Cards of Various Ages and Countries, selected from the Collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber. Vol I., English and Scottish; Dutch and Flemish. With 144 Plates. Folio.

**SCOTT (SIR GILBERT)**. The Rise and Development of Mediæval Architecture. With 400 Illustrations. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo. 42s.

**SHAIRP (PRINCIPAL) AND HIS FRIENDS**. By Professor Wm. KNIGHT, of St. Andrews. With Portrait. 8vo. 15s.

**SHAW (T. B.)**. Manual of English Literature. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Specimens of English Literature. Post 8vo. 5s.

(ROBERT). Visit to High Tartary, Yarkand, and Kashgar. With Map and Illustrations. 8vo. 16s.

**SHAW (R. NORMAN)**. [See ARCHITECTURE.]

**SMILES' (SAMUEL, LL.D.) WORKS**:-

BRITISH ENGINEERS; from the Earliest Period to the Death of the Stephensons. Illustrations. 5 Vols. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.

GEORGE STEPHENSON. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

JAMES NASMYTH. Portrait and Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

JASMIN: Barber, Poet, Philanthropist. Post 8vo. 6s.

SCOTCH NATURALIST (THOS. EDWARD). Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

SCOTCH GEOLOGIST (ROBERT DICK). Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

SELF-HELP. With Illustrations of Conduct and Perseverance. Post 8vo. 6s.

In French. 5s.

CHARACTER. A Book of Noble Characteristics. Post 8vo. 6s.

THRIFT. A Book of Domestic Counsel. Post 8vo. 6s.

DUTY. With Illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance. Post 8vo. 6s.

INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY. Iron-Workers and Tool-Makers. 6s.

MEN OF INVENTION. Post 8vo. 6s.

LIFE AND LABOUR; or, Characteristics of Men of Culture and Genius. Post 8vo. 6s.

SMITH'S (SAMUEL, LL.D.) WORKS—*continued.*

THE HUGUENOTS; Their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BOY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

SIEMENS (SIR WM.), C.E. Life of. By WM. POLE, C.E. Portraits. 8vo. 16s.

— The Scientific Works of: a Collection of Papers and Discourses. Edited by E. F. BAMBER, C.E. Vol. i.—Heat and Metallurgy; ii.—Electricity, &c.; iii.—Addresses and Lectures. Plates. 3 Vols. 8vo. 12s. each.

— (DR. WERNER VON). Collected Works of. Translated by E. F. BAMBER. Vol. i.—Scientific Papers and Addresses. ii.—Applied Science. With Illustrations. 8vo.

SIERRA LEONE. By MRS. MELVILLE. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

SIMMONS' Constitution and Practice of Courts-Martial. 15s.

SMEDES (SUSAN DABNEY). A Southern Planter. Memoirs of Thomas Dabney. Preface by MR. GLADSTONE. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SMITH (DR. GEORGE) Student's Manual of the Geography of British India, Physical and Political. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— Life of Dr. Somerville of Glasgow, late Evangelist in India, Africa, Australia, Canada, and Chief Countries of Europe (1813—1859). Portrait. Post 8vo. 9s.

— Life of Wm. Carey, D.D., 1761—1834. Shoemaker and Missionary. Professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee and Marâhee at the College of Fort William, Calcutta. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— Life of Stephen Hislop, Pioneer, Missionary, and Naturalist in Central India, 1844—1863. Portrait. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— (PHILIP). History of the Ancient World, from the Creation to the Fall of the Roman Empire, A.D. 476. 3 Vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

— (R. BOSWORTH). Mohammed and Mohammedanism. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SMITH'S (DR. WM.) DICTIONARIES:—

DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE; its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Illustrations. 8 Vols. 8vo. 105s.

CONCISE BIBLE DICTIONARY. Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

SMALLER BIBLE DICTIONARY. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES. Comprising the History, Institutions, and Antiquities of the Christian Church. Illustrations. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo. 31. 18s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY, LITERATURE, SECTS, AND DOCTRINES; from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne. Medium 8vo. Now complete in 4 Vols. 6l. 16s. 6d.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Including the Laws, Institutions, Domestic Usages, Painting, Sculpture, Music, the Drama, &c. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 2 Vols. Med. 8vo. 31s. 6d. each.

GREEK AND ROMAN BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. Illustrations. 3 Vols. Medium 8vo. 4l. 4s.

GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY. 2 Vols. Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 56s.

ATLAS OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY—BIBLICAL AND CLASSICAL. Folio. 6l. 6s.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, AND GEOGRAPHY. 1 Vol. With 750 Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SMALLER DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) DICTIONARIES—*continued.***

**COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** With Tables of the Roman Calendar, Measures, Weights, Money, and a Dictionary of Proper Names. 8vo. 16s.

**COPIOUS AND CRITICAL ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.** 8vo. 16s.

**SMALLER ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.** 12mo. 7s. 6d.

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) ENGLISH COURSE:—**

**SCHOOL MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, WITH COPIOUS EXERCISES,** Appendices and Index. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**PRIMARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR,** for Elementary Schools, with carefully graduated Parsing Lessons. 16mo. 1s.

**MANUAL OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.** With Copious Illustrations and Practical Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRIMARY HISTORY OF BRITAIN.** 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**SCHOOL MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** Post 8vo. 5s.

**A SMALLER MANUAL OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** 16mo. 2s. 6d.

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) FRENCH COURSE:—**

**FRENCH PRINCIPIA.** Part I. A First Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercises, and Vocabularies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**APPENDIX TO FRENCH PRINCIPIA.** Part I. Containing additional Exercises, with Examination Papers. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**FRENCH PRINCIPIA.** Part II. A Reading Book, containing Fables, Stories, and Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of France. With Grammatical Questions, Notes and copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

**FRENCH PRINCIPIA.** Part III. Prose Composition, containing Hints on Translation of English into French, the Principal Rules of the French Syntax compared with the English, and a Systematic Course of Exercises on the Syntax. 12mo. 4s. 6d. [Post 8vo. 6s.

**STUDENT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.** With Introduction by M. Littré.

**SMALLER GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.** Abridged from the above. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) GERMAN COURSE:—**

**GERMAN PRINCIPIA.** Part I. A First German Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**GERMAN PRINCIPIA.** Part II. A Reading Book; containing Fables, Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of Germany. With Questions, Notes, and Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR.** Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) ITALIAN COURSE:—**

**ITALIAN PRINCIPIA.** Part I. An Italian Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, with Vocabularies, and Materials for Italian Conversation. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**ITALIAN PRINCIPIA.** Part II. A First Italian Reading Book, containing Fables, Anecdotes, History, and Passages from the best Italian Authors, with Grammatical Questions, Notes, and a Copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d. [Children].

**SMITH'S (Dr. Wm.) YOUNG BEGINNER'S FIRST LATIN COURSE (for**

**I. A FIRST LATIN BOOK.** The Rudiments of Grammar, Easy Grammatical Questions and Exercises with Vocabularies. 12mo. 2s.

**II. A SECOND LATIN BOOK.** An Easy Latin Reading Book, with an Analysis of the Sentences, Notes, and a Dictionary. 12mo. 2s.

**III. A THIRD LATIN BOOK.** The Principal Rules of Syntax, with Easy Exercises, Questions, Vocabularies, and an English-Latin Dictionary. 2s.

**IV. A FOURTH LATIN BOOK.** A Latin Vocabulary for Beginners. Arranged according to Subjects and Etymologies. 12mo. 2s.

## SMITH'S (DR. WM.) LATIN COURSE.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part I. First Latin Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

\* \* \* In this Edition the Cases of the Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are arranged both as in the ORDINARY GRAMMARS, and as in the PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER, together with the corresponding Exercises.

**APPENDIX TO PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part I.; being Additional Exercises, with Examination Papers. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part II. A Reading-book of Mythology, Geography, Roman Antiquities, and History. With Notes and Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part III. A Poetry Book. Hexameters and Pentameters; Eclog. Ovidianæ; Latin Prosody. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part IV. Prose Composition. Rules of Syntax, with Examples, Explanations of Synonyms, and Exercises on the Syntax. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPIA LATINA.** Part V. Short Tales and Anecdotes for Translation into Latin. A New and Enlarged Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND FIRST LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY FOR PHÆDRUS, CORNELIUS NEPOS, AND CÆSAR.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**STUDENT'S LATIN GRAMMAR.** For the Higher Forms. A new and thoroughly revised Edition. Post 8vo. 6s.

**SMALLER LATIN GRAMMAR.** New Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

## SMITH'S (DR. WM.) GREEK COURSE:—

**INITIA GRÆCA.** Part I. A First Greek Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book. With Vocabularies. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**APPENDIX TO INITIA GRÆCA.** Part I. Containing additional Exercises. With Examination Papers. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**INITIA GRÆCA.** Part II. A Reading Book. Containing Short Tales, Anecdotes, Fables, Mythology, and Grecian History. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**INITIA GRÆCA.** Part III. Prose Composition. Containing the Rules of Syntax, with copious Examples and Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**STUDENT'S GREEK GRAMMAR.** For the Higher Forms. Post 8vo. 6s.

**SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**GREEK ACCIDENCE.** 12mo. 2s. 6d.

**PLATO, Apology of Socrates, &c.** With Notes. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

## SMITH'S (DR. WM.) SMALLER HISTORIES:—

**SCRIPTURE HISTORY.** Maps and Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**ANCIENT HISTORY.** Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.** Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** 16mo. 2s. 6d.

**GREECE.** With Coloured Map and Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**ROME.** With Coloured Maps and Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY.** Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**ENGLAND.** With Coloured Maps and Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.** 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.** 16mo. 3s. 6d.

**SOMERVILLE (MARY).** Physical Geography. Post 8vo. 9s.

Connexion of the Physical Sciences. Post 8vo. 9s.

(Dr., of GLASGOW). [See SMITH, GEORGE.]

**SOUTH (JOHN F.).** Household Surgery; or, Hints for Emergencies. With Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**SOUTHEY (ROBT.).** Lives of Bunyan and Cromwell. Post 8vo. 2s.

**STANHOPE'S (EARL) WORKS :—**

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE TO THE PEACE OF VERSAILLES, 1701-83. 9 Vols. Post 8vo. 5s. each.

LIFE OF WILLIAM Pitt. Portraits. 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

NOTES OF CONVERSATIONS WITH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 18s.

BRITISH INDIA, FROM ITS ORIGIN TO 1783. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY OF "FORTY-FIVE." Post 8vo. 3s.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ESSAYS. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

RETREAT FROM MOSCOW, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LIFE OF CONDÉ. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

STORY OF JOAN OF ARC. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

ADDRESSES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS. 16mo. 1s.

[See also WELLINGTON.]

**STANLEY'S (DEAN) WORKS :—**

SINAI AND PALESTINE. Coloured Maps. 8vo. 12s.

BIBLE IN THE HOLY LAND; Extracts from the above Work. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

EASTERN CHURCH. Plans. Crown 8vo. 6s.

JEWISH CHURCH. From the Earliest Times to the Christian Era. Portrait and Maps. 3 Vols. Crown 8vo. 18s.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL TO THE CORINTHIANS. 8vo. 18s.

LIFE OF DR. ARNOLD. Portrait. 2 Vols. Cr. 8vo. 12s.

CANTERBURY. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. 8vo. 12s.

MEMOIR OF EDWARD, CATHERINE, AND MARY STANLEY. Cr. 8vo. 9s.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

ESSAYS ON CHURCH AND STATE; 1850—1870. Crown 8vo. 6s.

SERMONS TO CHILDREN, including the Beatitudes, the Faithful Servant, &c. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

[See also BRADLEY.]

**STEBBING (W.M.).** Some Verdicts of History Reviewed. 8vo. 12s.

**STEPHENS (REV. W. R. W.).** Life and Times of St. John Chrysostom. A Sketch of the Church and the Empire in the Fourth Century. Portrait. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**STREET (G. E.), R.A.** Gothic Architecture in Brick and Marble. With Notes on North of Italy. Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 26s.

— Memoir of. By ARTHUR E. STREET. Portrait. 8vo. 15s.

**STUART (VILLIERS).** Egypt after the War. With Descriptions of the Homes and Habits of the Natives, &c. Coloured Illustrations and Woodcuts. Royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.

— Adventures Amidst the Equatorial Forests and Rivers of South America, also in the West Indies and the Wilds of Florida; to which is added "Jamaica Revisited." With Map and Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 21s.

**STUDENTS' MANUALS.** Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. **EACH VOLUME** :—

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688. Revised, and continued to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By J. S. BREWER, M.A. Coloured Maps and Woodcuts. Or in 8 parts, price 2s. 6d. each.  
 \* \* Questions on the above Work, 12mo. 2s.

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, from the Fall of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By R. LODGE, M.A.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY; from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity. Woodcuts.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY. With an Introduction connecting the History of the Old and New Testaments. Woodcuts.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. By H. WACE, D.D. [In the Press.]

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY; a History of the Christian Church. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. With numerous Woodcuts. 2 Vols. PART I. A.D. 30—1003. PART II., 1003—1614.

ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY. By CANON PERRY. 3 Vols. *First Period*, A.D. 596—1509. *Second Period*, 1509—1717. *Third Period*, 1717—1834.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EAST; Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, Persia, Asia Minor, and Phoenicia. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A. Woodcuts.

— GEOGRAPHY. By CANON BEVAN. Woodcuts.

HISTORY OF GREECE; from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. By WM. SMITH, D.C.L. Woodcuts.  
 \* \* Questions on the above Work, 12mo. 2s.

HISTORY OF ROME; from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire. By DEAN LIDDELL. Woodcuts.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE; from the Establishment of the Empire to the reign of Commodus. By J. B. BURY. With Illustrations.

GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. Woodcuts.

HALLAM'S HISTORY OF EUROPE during the Middle Ages.

HALLAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND; from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.

HISTORY OF FRANCE; from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Second Empire. By H. W. JERVIS. With Coloured Maps and Woodcuts.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By GEO. P. MARSH.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. By T. B. SHAW, M.A.

SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By T. B. SHAW. 5s.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY; Mathematical, Physical and Descriptive. By CANON BEVAN, M.A. Woodcuts.

GEOGRAPHY OF BRITISH INDIA. Political and Physical. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D. Maps.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. By WM. FLEMING.

STURGIS (JULIAN). Comedy of a Country House. 6s.

SUMNER'S (BISHOP) Life and Episcopate during 40 Years. By Rev. G. H. SUMNER. Portrait. 8vo. 14s.

SWAINSON (CANON). Nicene and Apostles' Creeds; Their Literary History; together with some Account of "The Creed of St. Athanasius." 8vo. 16s.

TACITUS. [See QUILL.]

TEMPLE (SIR RICHARD). India in 1880. With Maps. 8vo. 16s.

— Men and Events of My Time in India. 8vo. 16s.

TEMPLE (SIR RICHARD). *Oriental Experience. Essays and Addresses delivered on Various Occasions. With Maps and Wood-cuts.* 8vo. 16s.

THIBAUT'S (ANTOINE) *Purity in Musical Art. With Prefatory Memoir by W. H. Gladstone, M.P.* Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS (SIDNEY GILCHRIST). *Inventor; Memoir and Letters.* Edited by R. W. BURNIE. Portraits. Crown 8vo. 9s.

THOMSON (J. ARTHUR). *The Study of Animal Life.* With many Illustrations. (University Extension Manuals.)

THORNHILL (MARK). *The Personal Adventures and Experiences of a Magistrate during the Indian Mutiny.* Crown 8vo. 12s.

TITIAN'S LIFE AND TIMES. By CROWE and CAVALCASELLE. Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

TOCQUEVILLE'S *State of Society in France before the Revolution, 1789, and on the Causes which led to that Event.* 8vo. 12s.

TOZER (REV. H. F.). *Highlands of Turkey, with Visits to Mounts Ida, Athos, Olympus, and Pelion.* 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 24s.

— *Lectures on the Geography of Greece.* Post 8vo. 9s.

TRISTRAM (CANON). *Great Sahara.* Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 15s.

— *Land of Moab: Travels and Discoveries on the East Side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan.* Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 15s.

TWINING (REV. THOS.). *Recreations and Studies of a Country Clergyman of the Last Century.* 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. 9s. each.

— (LOUISA). *Symbols and Emblems of Early and Medieval Christian Art.* With 500 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s.

TYLOR (E. B.). *Researches into the Early History of Mankind, and Development of Civilization.* 3rd Edition. 8vo. 12s.

— *Primitive Culture: the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom.* 2 Vols. 8vo. 3rd Edit. 21s.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MANUALS. Edited by PROFESSOR WM. KNIGHT (St. Andrew's). A series of Manuals dealing with Literature, Science, Philosophy, History, Art, &c. Crown 8vo. Prospectus with full particulars will be forwarded on application.

VIRCHOW (PROFESSOR). *The Freedom of Science in the Modern State.* Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

WACE (REV. HENRY), D.D. *The Principal Facts in the Life of our Lord, and the Authority of the Evangelical Narratives.* Post 8vo. 6s.

— *Christianity and Morality. Boyle Lectures for 1874 and 1875.* Seventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

— *The Foundations of Faith, being the Bampton Lectures for 1879.* 8vo. 7s. 6d.

WALES (H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF). *Speeches and Addresses. 1863-1888.* Edited by DR. J. MACAULAY. With Portrait. 8vo. 12s.

WELLINGTON (DUKE OF). *Notes of Conversations with the late Earl Stanhope. 1831-1851.* Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

— *Supplementary Despatches, relating to India, Ireland, Denmark, Spanish America, Spain, Portugal, France, Congress of Vienna, Waterloo and Paris.* 15 Vols. 8vo. 20s. each.

— *Civil and Political Correspondence.* Vols. I. to VIII. 8vo. 20s.

— *Speeches in Parliament.* 2 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

WESTCOTT (CANON B. F.). *The Gospel according to St. John, with Notes and Dissertations (Reprinted from the Speaker's Commentary.)* 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WHARTON (CAPT. W. J. L.), R.N. *Hydrographical Surveying: being a description of the means and methods employed in constructing Marine Charts.* With Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

WHITE (W. H.). Manual of Naval Architecture, for the use of Naval Officers, Shipbuilders, and Yachtsmen, &c. Illustrations. 8vo. 24s.

WHYMPER (EDWARD). Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator. With 140 Original Illustrations, drawn by F. BARNARD, A. CORBOULD, F. DADD, W. E. LAPWORTH, W. H. OVEREND, P. SKELETON, E. WAGNER, E. WILSON, JOSEPH WOLF, and others. Engraved by the Author. With Maps and Illustrations. Medium 8vo. 21s. Net. To range with "Scrambles amongst the Alps."

Supplementary Appendix to the above. With 61 Figures of New Genera and Species. Illus. Medium 8vo. 21s. Net.

How to Use the Aneroid Barometer. With numerous Tables. 2s. 6d. Net.

WILBERFORCE'S (BISHOP) Life of William Wilberforce. Portrait. Crown 8vo. 6s.

(SAMUEL, D.D.), Lord Bishop of Oxford and Winchester; his Life. By CANON ASHWELL, and R. G. WILBERFORCE. Portraits. 3 Vols. 8vo. 15s. each.

WILKINSON (SIR J. G.). Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, their Private Life, Laws, Arts, Religion, &c. A new edition. Edited by SAMUEL BIRCH, LL.D. Illustrations. 3 Vols. 8vo. 84s.

Popular Account of the Ancient Egyptians. With 500 Woodcuts. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

WILLIAMS (SIR MONIER). Brahmanism and Hinduism, Religious Thought and Life in India as based on the Veda. Enlarged Edit. 18s.

Buddhism; its connection with Brahmanism and Hinduism, and in its contrast with Christianity. With Illus. 8vo. 21s.

WINTLE (H. G.). Ovid Lessons. 12mo, 2s. 6d. [See ETON.]

WOOD'S (CAPTAIN) Source of the Oxus. With the Geography of the Valley of the Oxus. By COL. YULE. Map. 8vo. 12s.

WOODS (MRS.). Esther Vanhomrigh. A Novel. Crown 8vo. 6s.

WORDS OF HUMAN WISDOM. Collected and Arranged by E. S. With a Preface by CANON LIDDON. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

WORDSWORTH (BISHOP). Greece; Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. With an Introduction on the Characteristics of Greek Art, by GEO. SCHARE. New Edition revised by the Rev. H. F. TOZER, M.A. With 400 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.

(CHARLES), Bishop of St. Andrews. The Collects of the Church of England, together with certain Psalms and Hymns appropriate to the Principal Festivals, rendered into Latin Verse. Crown 8vo. gilt edges, 5s.

YORK (ARCHBISHOP OF). Collected Essays. Crown 8vo. 9s.

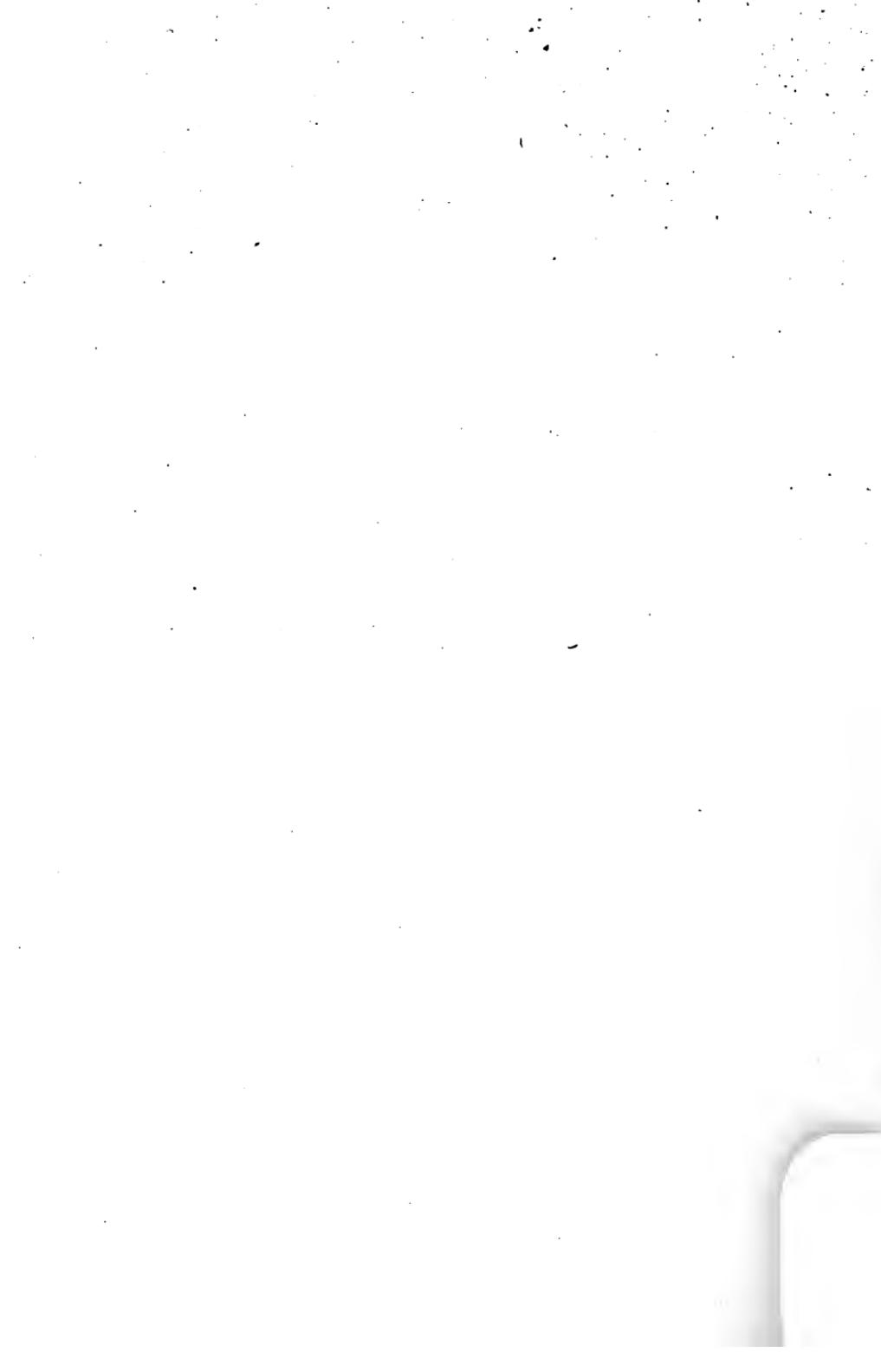
YORK-GATE LIBRARY (Catalogue of). Formed by MR. SILVER. An Index to the Literature of Geography, Maritime and Inland Discovery, Commerce and Colonisation. Compiled by E. A. PETHERICK. 2nd Edition. Royal 8vo. 42s.

YOUNGHUSBAND (CAPT. G. J.). The Queen's Commission: How to Prepare for it; how to Obtain it, and how to Use it. With Practical Information on the Cost and Prospects of a Military Career. Intended for Cadets, Subalterns, and Parents. Crown 8vo. 6s.

YULE (COLONEL). The Book of Ser Marco Polo, the Venetian, concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East. Illustrated by the Light of Oriental Writers and Modern Travels. With Maps and 60 Plates. 2 Vols. Medium 8vo.

and A. C. BURNELL. A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases, and of Kindred Terms; Etymological, Historical, Geographical, and Discursive. Medium 8vo. 36s.

(A. F.). The Cretan Insurrection. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.







3 2044 050 969 757

